THE LITERARY DIGEST
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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE PROSPECT OF A GREAT FLEET OF AMERICAN LINERS

THE PROJECTED SALE of the White Star Line to British capitalists marks the failure of the late J. P. Morgan's dream of American financial supremacy over the world's great shipping interests, but at the same time it inspires in our press a new vision of a great all-American merchant fleet, owned by Americans, operated by Americans, and flying the American flag. For while the International Mercantile Marine Company, which sells the White Star Line, is an American corporation, many of its ships, including the White Star liners, are and always have been under British registry, and fly the British flag. The return of the great White Star fleet to actual British ownership, rumor says, is only the first step on the part of the I. M. M. toward ridding itself of all its ships of foreign registry and replacing them with ships that fly the Stars and Stripes. This will probably mean, we are told, the purchase by the I. M. M. of the *Leviathan* and other American liners from the United States Shipping Board, which now controls 75 per cent. or more of all American ocean-going tonnage, and whose operations are costing the taxpayers about $30,000,000 a year. "It is predicted," says a New York *Herald Tribune* dispatch, "that the Red Star fleet will follow that of the White Star to the sales counter, thus clearing the way for the purchase of the United States Shipping Board vessels." Altho the sale of the White Star Line ships will reduce the tonnage of the I. M. M. by about one-half, we are assured by our press that the transaction is not in any sense a blow to American pride in the shipping field, because the fleet that is led by the *Majestic* and the *Olympic* has never flown the American flag. Says the New York *Sun:*

> "Indeed, this transfer of $36,000,000 worth of vessels to an ownership naturally theirs may prove a real help to American shipping. If it happens that the I. M. M. uses its purchase money to buy some of the North Atlantic ships now operated by the United States Government, then American ships under the American flag will have the benefit of the International's ability and capital. And the American Government could gracefully retire from a business in which it does not belong. Such an outcome would be of benefit both to the American merchant marine and to the Treasury in Washington."

In the news columns of the New York *Evening Post* we read:

IS HE PLANNING AN ALL-AMERICAN FLEET?

President P. A. S. Franklin, of the International Mercantile Marine, was blocked in his previous attempts to purchase the *Leviathan* and other Shipping Board vessels by the fact that his company owned ships of foreign registry. *His sale of the White* Star liners goes a long way toward removing this obstacle.

> "At present 95 per cent. of the stock of the I. M. M., which owns the White Star Line, is held by Americans, but only 15 per cent. of its million-ton ships fly the Stars and Stripes. It is known to be the dream of P. A. S. Franklin, president of the I. M. M., to make that organization an all-American one, in flag as well as in stock ownership.
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> "The sale of the White Star ships, totaling 500,000 tons, is said to be the first step. It is expected the ships of the Red Star Line, which also fly the British flag, later will be placed on the market. With the proceeds an American merchant marine can be built up by purchase and by construction of new liners.
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> "It is reported Mr. Franklin, upon his return from London next month, will reopen negotiations to buy the Shipping Board fleet operated by the United States Lines, of which the *Leviathan* is the flagship.
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> "To try to build up an American merchant marine by transferring the White Star liners, led by the *Majestic*, *Olympic* and *Homeric*, from British to American registry is out of the question. The farsighted British Government saw to that long ago.
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> "When the elder J. P. Morgan formed the White Star Line by buying up and combining several smaller lines in 1902, the British Government got the White Star Line to agree the ships should be operated under the British flag and also to agree to give the British Government an option on the purchase of the fleet in the event it ever were offered for sale and buyers other than British subjects bid for it. The agreement expired in 1922, but it was renewed.
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> "The purchase price of £7,500,000 for the White Star Line works out at about $75 a ton for the vessels. The *Olympic*, *Homeric* and *Majestic*, with their combined tonnage of 136,500, have an estimated replacement value of $290 a ton. To replace them at present-day prices, it is estimated, would cost $40,000,000, more than the British syndicate has offered to pay for the whole fleet of 500,000 tons.
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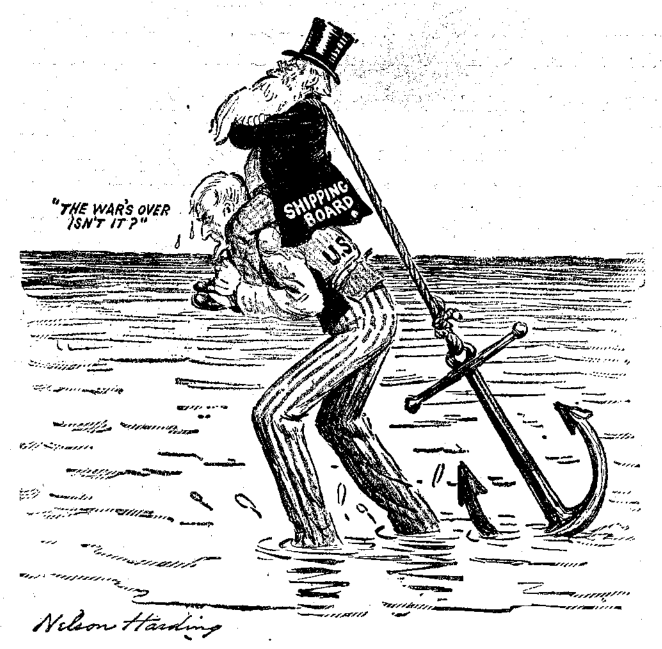
> "The view that the I. M. M. is ambitious to make itself all-

American is supported by its recent acquisition of the Panama-Pacific Line.

"This line, operating intercoastal ships between New York and San Francisco, intends to establish a fleet of vessels comparable to the best of the 21,000-ton liners in the North Atlantic trade. One such already is under construction at Newport News, and two sister ships are to be laid down later, the three to cost $21,000,000."

Further light is thrown on the situation by the following dispatch in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"The opinion prevails in shipping circles that Mr. Franklin soon will be in a position to renew with every chance for success his bid for the fleet of the United States Lines. On his previous attempt he was blocked by William Randolph Hearst, and since then Mr. Franklin's British affiliations have made a successful bid impossible.



THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

"It was a somewhat similar prejudice which blocked the earlier attempt to sell the White Star fleet in 1918. At that time the I. M. M. had accepted an offer from the British Government for the vessels when President Wilson intervened personally with the request that the sale be deferred until the situation had been studied by the United States Government.

"The request was granted, and after some correspondence between Mr. Franklin and President Wilson, it was announced by Bainbridge Colby that the Government had decided to buy the White Star ships. The announcement proved to be premature, however. Negotiations with the United States Government lapsed, and the I. M. M. turned again to the British Government, only to find that owing to the decline in the shipping business Great Britain was not prepared to carry through the deal on the original terms."

The purchaser of the White Star vessels is a British syndicate headed by Furness, Withy and Co., Ltd. These ships include the *Homeric, Majestic, Olympic, Adriatic, Arabic, Baltic, Cedric, Celtic, Ceramic, Canada, Doric, Gallic, Medic, Megantic, Regina, Themistocles, Vedic, Nomadic, Traffic* and *Magnetic.*

The following statement was made to the Washington correspondents by Chairman T. V. O'Connor of the United States Shipping Board:

"We have not received any offer or suggestion from the I. M. M. to buy the United States Lines, but if an offer is received the board will give it careful consideration. P. A. S. Franklin is one of the greatest steamship men in the world and a fine American citizen, but the board will make no deal with his company until the I. M. M. disposes of all foreign tonnage now operated. The company is 99 per cent. American owned, but it is not the policy of the board to sell tonnage to any organization that operates foreign flagships."

There is no doubt that the interests of the American merchant marine would be greatly enhanced if the better part of the government transatlantic fleet were acquired by the I. M. M. and directed by so experienced a shipping man as Mr. Franklin, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer,* which continues:

"The Shipping Board can not in the most favorable circumstances compete with private owners in successful steamship operation. In fact, the Board itself has adopted the policy of getting rid of its ships as rapidly as it can do so to advantage. But if it retains the United States Lines the question of building new tonnage must be met. A fleet that is not constantly renewed is bound to deteriorate and fall behind in the race for business. This is something a private owner can also do better than a Government."

In this country there need be no serious regrets that the White Star ships are returning to the financial control of nationals under the same flag as these liners, says the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger,* in which we read further:

"The I. M. M. to-day operates more than 86,000 tons of ships under United States registry. These vessels include the *Finland, Kroonland, Mongolia* and *Manchuria,* engaged in coastwise and Panama Canal route service. The company has under construction the largest and finest American ship ever designed in this country, a speedy liner of 22,000 gross tons, which is to ply between New York and San Francisco. Provision has also been made for two other ships of identical type.

"Obviously here is the nucleus for a privately owned fleet, the best units of which would be available for transatlantic service. Should the Shipping Board sell to the I. M. M. the large vessels allocated to the United States Line, private American ownership in overseas commerce would incontestably be invigorated as it has not been for many a day."

Sharing this rosy view of the outlook, the Boston *Post* declares that—

"American vessels are now competing successfully in the transatlantic business with the best of the old-line British and German ships. Even with the handicap of being 'dry' the American vessels are furnishing a service comparable with the best American hotels, which is far and away better than anything that can be found in Europe. It is this fine service that is bringing the business to American boats regardless of price."

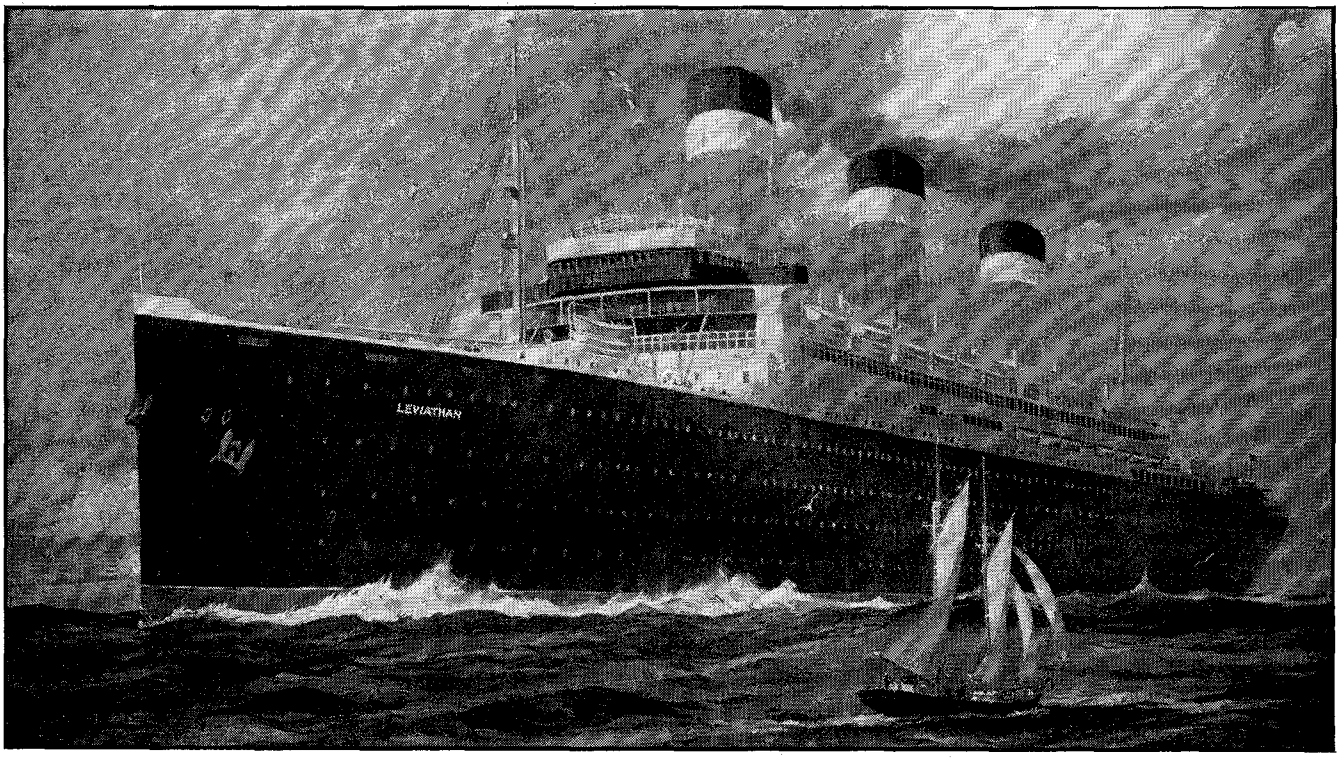
The prospect of "taking the hyphen out of some of our biggest deep-sea ventures" is welcomed by the Manchester *Union,* which notes that the sale of the White Star liners is a bargain which "pleases the people on both sides of the Atlantic." And in the New York *Herald Tribune's* editorial columns we read:

"For a nation that would play its part in the world, shipping is the fundamental industry. By this shift the anomaly of British ships flying the British flag, yet owned by American capital, is ended.

"We hope and trust that the Shipping Board will treat any proposal of purchase that may come from the I. M. M., with a broad-minded business common sense. If an opportunity now presents itself to dispose of a considerable fleet to the highly efficient operators of the I. M. M., it should be welcomed.

"There should be complete cooperation all along the line between the Shipping Board and such a corporation. If fast, new ships are needed to round out the North Atlantic fleet, they should be built with the aid of the loan-construction fund. The existing law furnishes means for various forms of assistance. It should be given promptly and upon a scale commensurate with the great gains to our national shipping that would result."

If followed by concentration upon the development of passenger and freight steamer services under the American flag, the sale of the White Star liners "could prove the real beginning of a genuine American merchant marine," remarks the Newark *News,* which sees as a corollary of this "the liquidation of the Government's shipping commitments." But a serious obstacle



THE *LEVIATHAN*, WHICH MAY BECOME THE FLAGSHIP OF AN ALL-AMERICAN MERCANTILE MARINE

lies in the path of Mr. Franklin's plan for an American merchant fleet, adds this New Jersey journal:

> "The problem is going to persist in curtailing patronage of such ships until it is settled in a way that will recognize human nature, never more persistent than when taking a holiday. That is the question of liquor aboard ship.
>
> "The honest traveler, faced with a choice of a ship on which he can follow his own notion of how to enjoy himself, or that of a ship on which, while he can have his liquor, he must take it under cover, however thinly spread, is likely to choose the honest way. That leaves a minority of patrons for the American ship, and all the appeals to patronize the home fleet won't change the situation. If we are to build up our passenger business at sea, we've got to face this."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* sees "only one reason why shipping under American registry does not succeed and attract capital, and that is that American law puts a handicap on it, and expects it to meet the competition of the world against odds." The law here referred to is apparently the law establishing wages and conditions of employment at sea. As the Troy *Record* sees the situation, American shipping can only be saved by one of two things—lower wages for our seamen, or a government subsidy. Says *The Record:*

> "Either we can abolish or modify the laws which deprive our ocean transportation agencies of any chance to compete with outside lines. This would be accomplished by lowering the minimum wage scale for American seamen and by ridding ourselves of the protective feature of the law whereby American shipping must have an American origin. Or we can subsidize all our competitive lines through mail payments or by frank appropriations. Practically we are doing this now by paying the deficit each year in the operations of the Shipping Board.
>
> "But one of these two things must be done if we are to compete successfully. There are a hundred ways of doing them—duty or freight differentials, revolving funds, postal grants and the like. But if the nation does not follow one or the other course our percentage of trade under the American flag will continue to fall. It therefore depends upon our citizenship. Which do we prefer—to do our ocean trading under foreign flags or to reduce the amount of protection to our shipyards and our seamen or to frankly give a bounty to those who conduct our import and export trade? The future is wrapt up in the decision of Congress regarding the pathway we shall take."

"LITTLE EASY PAYMENTS" FOR FRANCE

LESS THAN A DOLLAR A YEAR APIECE is to be paid by the French people in the debt settlement signed at Washington a few days ago, which is criticized by some members of the French Parliament as being too exacting. France has 39,000,000 people, and is to pay $30,000,000 a year to begin, but the payments rise gradually to $120,000,000, or $3 a year apiece, in 16 years, then $125,000,000 for 46 years, till the debt is paid. Thus the present popular plan of "little easy payments" seems to be also the vogue in high international finance. The day the settlement was signed, as many papers note, the franc was worth less than 3⅓ cents, and had been sinking lower and lower day by day for some time, so that something had to be done to save France financially. Thus the Portland *Oregonian* says that "the benefit accruing to France will far exceed that to this country," and the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* agrees that "to France a settlement will mean much more than to the United States, for if consummated the debt-funding ultimately will result in a rise of the exchange value of the franc and general reestablishment of French credit."

The payments will run as follows, according to a table given out by the Debt Commission:

Year	*Amount*	*Year*	*Amount*
1	$30,000,000	10	80,000,000
2	30,000,000	11	90,000,000
3	32,500,000	12	100,000,000
4	32,500,000	13	105,000,000
5	35,000,000	14	110,000,000
6	40,000,000	15	115,000,000
7	50,000,000	16	120,000,000
8	60,000,000	17 to 61 inclusive	125,000,000
9	75,000,000	62	117,674,104.17
		Total	$6,847,674,104.17

It is "a relief" to learn that the war-debt dispute has been settled, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, for—

> "It has been one of the most serious causes of friction in international affairs and has kept France in turmoil, and this has been bad for us and for the rest of the world. It is desirable, but almost too much to hope, that the Senate will approve the settlement without delay. There are a few discordant elements in

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our public life that must be heard. There must be a certain amount of mud-slinging and wrangling before the settlement gets its final treatment as a business matter. That will come at last, however, and the United States and France will get rest from the ceaseless turmoil the war debts have occasioned."

In the table centered on this page will be found a comparison of the debt-settlement terms granted to France, Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* says on this point:

"The terms granted France to-day, while far more rigorous than those charged Italy, are not comparable in severity with those charged Great Britain. France will pay a total of interest—from the date of settlement—of $2,822,674,604 on a principal plus accrued interest figured at $4,025,000,000. Britain was charged a total of interest payments of $6,905,565,000 on a principal plus accrued interest figured at $4,600,000,000.

"In brief, Britain is paying practically twice as much interest as France in addition to the principal.

"France, however, is paying more than three times as much interest as is Italy under the agreement just ratified by Congress with that country. For Italy, with a principal plus accrued interest figured at $2,042,000,000, is only paying a total of $365,000,000 interest. Even Belgium, with a principal and accrued interest figured at $417,780,000, agreed to pay $310,050,500 interest.

"These proportions would actually be increased by analysis of how the accrued interest added to the principal was figured in each case."

COMPARISON OF DEBT PACTS WITH FOUR ALLIED POWERS

(From the New York *World*)

The following tables give a comparison of the French, British, Italian and Belgian debt settlements. The French principal includes not only the war loans, but also the $400,000,000 account due this country for surplus war materials sold after the Armistice:

	Principal Plus Accrued Interest at Time Of Settlement	*Charges for Total Added Interest*	*Grand Total To Be Paid to U. S.*
France	$4,025,000,000	$2,822,674,604	$6,847,674,104
Great Britain	4,600,000,000	6,905,565,000	11,105,965,000
Italy	2,042,000,000	365,000,000	2,407,000,000
Belgium	417,780,000	310,050,500	727,830,500

	Average Annual Interest Rate.	*Present Value of Debt to U. S.*	*No. of Annual Payments.*
France	1⅝%	50% of its principal	62
Great Britain	3 to 3½%	80.4% of its principal	62
Italy	1.1%	24.6% of its principal	62
Belgium	3 to 3½%	46.5% of its principal	62

No interest was charged Belgium on her pre-Armistice debt of $171,780,000. Interest of 3 and 3½ per cent. was charged on her post-Armistice debt of $246,000,000. As the tables indicate, Italy has obtained terms much more favorable than the other principal Allied nations.

It is also interesting to note how the terms of this settlement differ from those offered by Caillaux and rejected by our Debt Commission. Says a statement issued by the Commission:

"The best offer heretofore received from France was made by Mr. Caillaux in October last of $40,000,000 a year for five years, $60,000,000 a year for the next seven years and $100,000,000 for the succeeding fifty-six years. Mr. Caillaux included as the essential element of his proposed settlement a revision clause, called by him a 'safeguard' clause, the effect of which was to relieve France if Germany did not pay reparations.

"A comparison of the Caillaux offer and the present settlement shows the following:

"1. In the settlement the 'safeguard' clause [making the French payments conditional on the receipt of German reparations] has been eliminated.

"2. Total payments to be received under the settlement are $6,847,000,000, as against $6,220,000,000 offered by Mr. Caillaux, an increase of $627,000,000. The present value of the settlement on a 4¼ per cent. basis is $2,008,000,000 as against $1,755,000,000 present value of the Caillaux offer, an increase of $253,000,000.

"3. In the first five years Mr. Caillaux offered $200,000,000; under the settlement we are to receive $160,000,000; the slightly easier terms for the first five years were made necessary because the present fiscal condition of the French Government is less strong than it was at the time of the negotiations last September. Upon the present exchange rates payment of the first annuity of $30,000,000 requires that France shall find 898,200,000 francs. In October last a payment of $40,000,000 would have required that France find only 845,700,000 francs. The lower annuity in dollars represents to-day a higher annuity in francs than the Caillaux offer.

"4. In the sixth to the tenth year Mr. Caillaux offered $300,000,000; the settlement provides for the payment of $305,000,000.

"5. In the eleventh to the fifteenth year, Mr. Caillaux offered $420,000,000; the settlement requires the payment of $520,000,000.

"6. The Caillaux maximum annuity was $100,000,000, reached after the twelfth year; the maximum annuity in the settlement is $125,000,000, reached after the sixteenth year."

The Commission adds in further explanation:

"In view of the enormous burden of the domestic debt of France, the difficulty of raising by taxation a sufficient revenue to meet the charges of this debt, to carry on the ordinary government operations, and to find the exchange necessary to pay her foreign debt to the United States and to England, the commission believes that this settlement represents substantially France's capacity to pay.

"Unless France is enabled promptly to fix the amount of its obligations abroad so that it may know definitely its commitments and may provide for them in its budget, there might be grave danger of a complete breakdown of French finances.

"This would be a serious blow to the reestablishment of Europe and would inevitably affect not only the payments now being made to the United States by France, but would seriously curtail the sale by our farmers of our surplus export abroad. It is felt that the settlement meets the requirement of the statute from which the commission's authority is derived, that it be just both to our own citizens and to our ally in the war.

"This settlement substantially completes the work of the commission, there remaining but $295,000,000 unfunded out of a total of $10,102,000,000 war debt. Of these, $193,000,000 is Russian and $24,000,000 Austrian, which has already been extended by Congress for twenty years; $51,000,000 is Jugo-Slavian, $15,000,000 is Greek, and $12,000,000 Armenian."

Next arises the question of ratification. Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *World:*

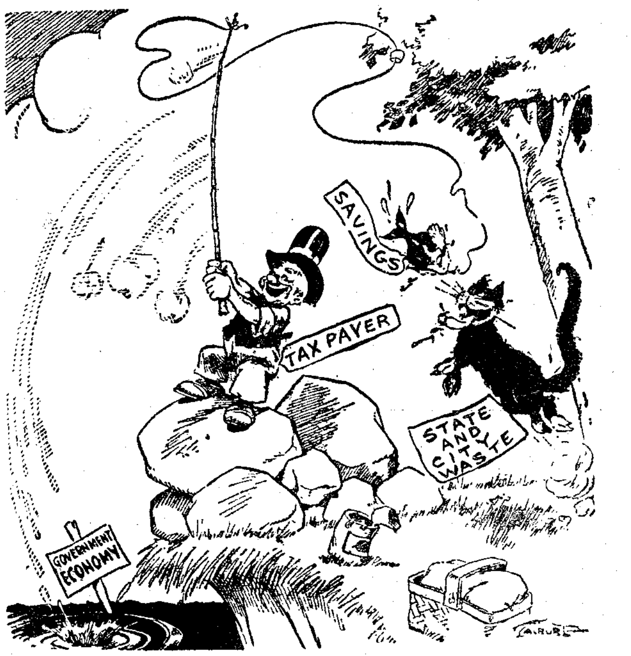
"The settlement is not expected to be presented to our Senate for action until it has been ratified in France, the idea being to keep the hypothetical question of the Deputies' action out of the arguments the anti-Administration Senators might make against it. As the French Chamber does not meet until toward the end of May it is extremely doubtful if our Senate will ratify the settlement at this session."

Paris advices forecast the approval of the settlement by the French Parliament. A dispatch from Paris to *The Herald Tribune* gives this picture of the French parliamentary opposition:

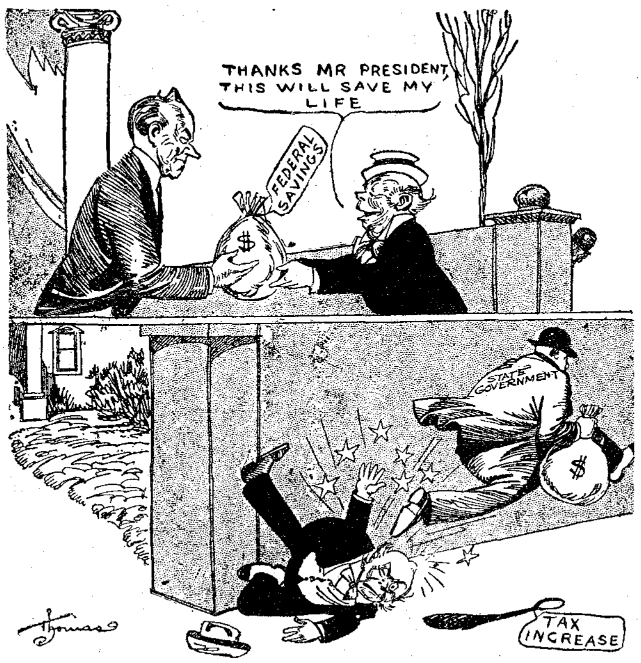
"Mr. Caillaux in the Senate and Mr. Franklin-Bouillon in the Chamber of Deputies have been leading what might be called an anti-settlement campaign, and they have not been lacking in supporters. The Government has been sensitive to this opposition and therefore has been forced to proceed with the greatest care.

"The Chamber finally passed the budget and adjourned for a month, giving the Government ample time to reach debt agreements with Washington and London, and then to face a fight for ratification. An ominous rumbling, however, was heard in the lobbies of the lower House which might indicate a political combination against Mr. Briand in which the Radical-Socialists, already under fire for forcing 8,000,000,000 francs in new taxation, would join in ousting the Premier and taking the reins.

"While the issue on which the fall of the Ministry would come if the radicals carry out their threat is not important, ratification of the debt agreement would be the normal and logical subject."



FISHERMAN'S LUCK
—Talburt in the Washington *News*.



HERE IT IS—THERE IT GOES
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

OUR LITTLE JOKE ON THE TAXPAYER

ANOTHER DRIVE FOR TAX RELIEF

STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL, and other local taxes will never be reduced, maintains the New York *Evening Post*, unless and until extravagance is checked at its source. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, according to a recent Associated Press dispatch from Washington, has promised Federal cooperation with the States in a new economy drive at the request of the National Association of State Auditors, Controllers, and Treasurers. This is the program of the Association:

> "Retirement of the Federal Government from the field of estate and inheritance taxes so as to leave this revenue exclusively to the States.
>
> "Opposition to the continuance of Federal aid to States.
>
> "Extension of economy in government to the States and municipalities."

These proposals, points out *The Evening Post*, are in line with President Coolidge's policies:

> "The Administration wished to abandon inheritance and estate taxes when the Revenue Act of 1926 was before Congress. They were retained, but at a greatly reduced rate, mainly because of the revenue situation and because of the insistence of a Western bloc.
>
> "Tax-reduction, made possible by economies in government, has been the outstanding achievement of the Coolidge Administration. The Government in four years trimmed $2,000,000,000 from its expenditures. In the same four years expenditures for State and local governments rose by nearly $4,000,000,000. For every dollar that Washington has taken from the tax burden, State, municipal, county and township governments have added $2. The tax problem has been shifted from the national to State and local fields.
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> "The final responsibility for all subsidies, for all extravagances, and for all taxation rests upon the citizens of these States, municipalities, counties and townships now so heavily burdened. They are permitting the buying, building and creating of things they can not afford.
>
> "It is they who mortgage the future. They make the demands for Federal help. They elect the members of Congress who vote these 'donations' with their 'double burden of taxation.' They permit this capital to be wasted in needless and extravagant ways. In the last analysis they must take the blame.
>
> "The national body of State fiscal officers deserves all the help it may get. Washington, however, is not the place to find relief. The Administration can not fight this tax battle for the citizen. He must fight it at home."

THE MIXED WAR CLAIMS MIX-UP

THE "MOST STUPENDOUS STEAL that has ever been suggested in the history of America" is what Congressman Garner, a Democratic leader from Texas, calls the Mellon-Mills bill, indorsed by the President, to settle the German war claims. Congressman Fish, a New York Republican, says that "the torpedo launched by Mr. Garner has demolished it for all useful purposes for the time being," and introduces a bill calling for the abolition of the office of Alien Property Custodian, and the return of seized property, not only to German, but to Austrian and Hungarian nationals who were left out of the Mills bill. In both Senate and House Democrats take the lead in attacking Administration plans for settlement and demanding investigation of alleged scandals in handling alien property and claims favored by the Mills bill.

Mr. Garner's "torpedo" of sensational charges contained such high explosives as this: "The Mills bill would never have been here if it had not been for the character of the people who are to get the money," citing seven corporations in which Mr. Mellon has interests and several in which Mr. Mills has interests, as well as other financial, insurance and big business concerns which would benefit by the legislation. Congressman Mills explained that having discovered among his varied investments that he is a stockholder and director in a New York concern whose claims had been allowed by the Mixed Claims Commission, he would decline further active sponsorship of the Treasury's bill he had introduced. Mr. Garner also referred to the Kaiser's investment interest in German shipping lines which would come in for awards of $33,000,000. "No one claims that the American taxpayer owes for German damages to American citizens," says Mr. Garner, "yet we are to take from the American taxpayers $250,000,000 to pay damages to private American citizens and corporations, suffered at the hands of Germany during the war. I repeat it is legalized theft." This was his way of hitting the Mellon plan to issue $250,000,000 in United States Treasury bonds to cover payments of claims and counterclaims, receipts from German annuities under the Dawes plan to be applied to their retirement as the years go by.

Senator Swanson had previously attacked the plan on similar grounds. He wants to know whether $20,000,000 in claims from banks at seventeen cents to the mark are to pay bank losses from depreciation in German deposits of marks. And he maintains that Dawes-plan annuities will not do more than take care of the interest on the Treasury bonds, no provision being made for ultimate payment. "What this bill really amounts to," says Senator Swanson, "is to make the Treasury, otherwise the American taxpayer, pay for damage done by Germany to Americans—the American taxpayer is to pay for the sinking of the *Lusitania!*"

Reports of the row by Washington correspondents which we have been quoting above also reveal the defense put up by Mr. Mellon and Chairman Hawley of the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Mellon contends that this is the most practicable plan to clear up the claims docket, and it is up to critics to propose a more practicable alternative. Mr. Hawley defends the integrity of the awarding system practised by the Mixed Claims Commission and insists that the United States can not afford to take any other position than defense of the inviolability of private property against seizure. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* explains that during the hearings which the Ways and Means Committee has been conducting Mr. Garner sprung the statement that of $181,576,468.07 worth of awards made by the Mixed Claims Commission over $100,000,000 will go to a comparatively small number of large corporations. Democratic members of the Committee proposed that only claims of $100,000 should be considered under the Mills bill. Republicans maintained that the question was not the size but the validity of claims. This correspondent observed that the politics of the situation on the eve of Congressional elections dawned just then. In view of the fact that the plan was still in the committee stage in both Houses at the end of April, most Washington correspondents saw little chance of the passage of any bill before adjournment of this session of Congress. Curiously enough the spread of the row to the newspapers shows the Republican New York *Herald Tribune* strongly opposing the Mellon plan, and the Democratic New York *World* criticizing the "demagogic" opposition to this Coolidge-Mellon-Mills measure. *The World* characterizes the situation as "A Political Mare's Nest" thus:

> "The 'disclosure' by some of the Congressional muckrakers that certain large industrial corporations and banking firms may benefit by the prompt settlement of the German claims (along with other claimants neither prominent nor wealthy) affords no reason whatever for delaying action on a measure designed to facilitate the settlement.
>
> "When war broke out in Europe it was inevitable that important business concerns in this country should be among the first to suffer damages because of their far-flung interests. To deny them relief merely because they are wealthy is the cheapest sort of demagogery. The only question is whether the claims are valid, and they have been so adjudged by a high tribunal. Political obstruction, furthermore, will injure these rich concerns far less than it will the poorer claimants, who will also be made to wait."

The Herald Tribune calls the Treasury loan plan "preposterous" and "is intensely gratified by the breakdown of the effort to put through Congress a bill dispersing among German ex-owners the assets in the alien-property fund." Further, we read:

> "No bank would surrender good and sufficient collateral covering a debt, liquidate the debt from its own funds and then depend on precarious I. O. U.'s, like the Dawes annuities, for repayment. It is the duty of statesmen in Washington to look after American interests, not the interests of German nationals, to whom their own Government has already promised ample protection.
>
> "It is time for Congress to wind up the alien-property fund, put its assets to the use to which the peace treaties intended them to be put, settle the mixed claims accounts and, if any surplus arises from the Dawes plan annuities, apply it to the credit of our Reparations Commission Allied debtors. It is amazing that any American statesmen should be contemplating turning back the alien-fund assets to German ex-owners and at the same time be complaining of funding on too liberal terms the war advances which we made to our friends and allies."

Fair play and common sense are demanded in the treatment of so complex and important a question, according to the Chicago *News*. The opinion of numerous papers without regard to party affiliations is represented by these editorial paragraphs in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

> "The fundamental question in connection with the alien-property bill is whether it is sound legislation; whether it is right to return the property so long sequestered here to the great injury of German and Austrian citizens; whether it is right for the Treasury to anticipate future payments by Germany on her obligations to us, and give our citizens the compensation to which the Claims Commission long since found them entitled. Who the beneficiaries of such a policy would be is not itself an important matter."

"There is nothing in the proposals of the so-called Mills bill that even remotely resembles a 'stupendous steal,'" declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which deplores the beclouding of issues:

> "If any such language must be employed at all, it is much more applicable to the seizure of the property in question in the first place, and to suggestions that it be retained for purposes of our own.
>
> "Despite surface appearances to the contrary, and notwithstanding all that has been said about the payment of American claims, it is about a thousand to one that the real nigger in the woodpile is opposition to the return of alien property.
>
> "This whole question of alien property restoration is, as has so often been said, simply one of practising what we have always with justice preached. Is there no way of making that plain to the rank and file of the voters of the country?"

PAN-AMERICAN PRESS GOOD-WILL

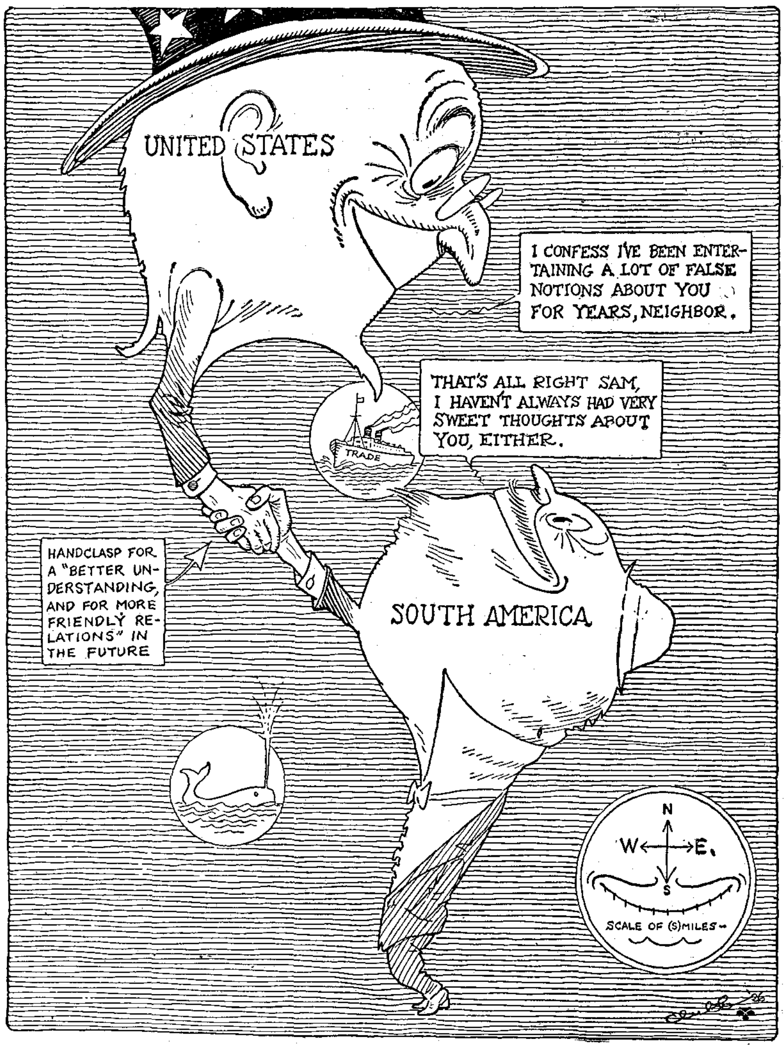
CLEAN NEWS AND MORE OF IT, to foster better mutual understanding, is the service to which the first Pan-American Congress of Journalists pledges itself, and newspapers throughout the United States reciprocate this good-will resolution. Nearly one hundred leading journalists, editors, and publishers from practically every Central and South American country came to Washington for the five-day Congress, under auspices of the Bureau of Pan-American Republics. Besides visiting Richmond, Norfolk, Philadelphia and New York, the Pan-American journalists were taken on an eighteen-day tour by automobile and train (underwritten by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce) to the chief cities and industrial centers as far west as Chicago and back by way of Pittsburgh. Thus Pan-American things became front-page news for weeks, and the sentiments voiced at the Congress and proclaimed in resolutions, were reechoed from the cities where the delegates were welcomed as guests. The New York *Editor and Publisher* thinks there can now be no question that "a new era has dawned for lively reciprocal relations between the peoples of the North and South, journalism in its best form carrying the banner for trade. The Washington Congress has given amazingly important new impetus to the movement, justifying by a thousandfold the ambitions of its promoters. Pan-Americanism has significant meaning among hundreds of thousands of influential people to-day, whereas two weeks ago it was to many but a hazy name." President Coolidge in his address to the Congress ventured to predict that as a result "the papers in the United States in the future will present more complete and more accurate pictures of the cultural and industrial progress of Latin-America, and the press of those republics will give to their readers a better understanding of the ideals and purposes of the United States."

Many editors approve and elaborate the text of the President's address, which their columns play up in quotation marks:

"Truth dissipates misunderstanding and misconception. It is the function of a free press not only to make the truth available to every one within its sphere, but to cherish and develop a public sentiment for all that is loyal to the truth. A free and enlightened press, by this means, becomes one of the safeguards of liberty. When devoted to these ideals it is a vitally stimulating cultural force."

President Coolidge took the occasion to review numerous notable achievements by our Southern neighbors, which thus gained fresh publicity in a multitude of papers in our Northern Hemisphere. The Boston *Transcript's* editorial summarizes for us:

"The keystone of this tactful address was its acknowledgment of the greatness of Latin America in many respects of which the American people are ignorant; of her priority in many fields where she may have been esteemed as merely following. Printing in the New World first appeared in Latin America, the President reminded his hearers, and no less than eight institutions of learning had been founded in South America before the establishment of Harvard, the oldest American university, in 1636. Of all North American contemporary writers, only Emerson could be regarded as superior to Sarmiento of Argentina. Music is more genuinely popular in Latin America than in the United States. The Palace of Fine Arts of Santiago, Chile, is regarded by many as the finest of its kind in the Western Hemisphere; the Solis of Montevideo, the National Theater of Mexico, and the Colon of Buenos Aires, surpass most of our theaters in the United States in size, cost, and beauty. For years the leading dailies of South America contained more cable matter than similar papers in the United States, and one great journal, notable for its public services outside the mere publication of news, 'approaches a university'."


UNITED STATES
I CONFESS I'VE BEEN ENTERTAINING A LOT OF FALSE NOTIONS ABOUT YOU FOR YEARS, NEIGHBOR.
THAT'S ALL RIGHT SAM, I HAVEN'T ALWAYS HAD VERY SWEET THOUGHTS ABOUT YOU, EITHER.
TRADE
HANDCLASP FOR A "BETTER UNDERSTANDING, AND FOR MORE FRIENDLY RELATIONS" IN THE FUTURE
SOUTH AMERICA
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SCALE OF (S)MILES

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES

—Clubb in the Rochester *Times-Union.*

Secretary of State Kellogg, at the Congress and also at the annual meeting of the Associated Press where the Pan-Americans were guests, strest the power of the press to harm or help good-will in international relations, interpret the nations of the Americas to one another, and promote larger and wider cooperation in the solution of common problems. "If our differences pertain to international rights under treaties, or the principles of international law," said he, "they can and will be settled by negotiation or by arbitration, unless the public mind is so inflamed as unduly to influence those in authority." He also declared:

"You members of the American press should make known to all the countries of Central and South America the policy which I believe is truly the policy of this country. In it there is no desire for imperialism, acquisition of territory, political or economic domination, but solely a desire to live and cooperate on terms of equality, to promote peace, interchange of knowledge, development of trade and commerce, free from selfish aims."

Many of our papers welcome signs of mutual desire to dispel misunderstandings. Over its reports of Secretary Kellogg's Associated Press address, the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* picturesque headlines read: "Ah, Neighbor! Watch Your Step! United States Interested in Nations to South, to End That Good-Will Prevails, Is Hint."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* observes that—

"The situation is one which does not lend itself to immediate and all-embracing remedy. The development of reciprocity of thought between nations, however animated by the warmest intentions of friendship, must be a gradual process. One of the most efficacious means of vitalizing it is assuredly a more compact and firmer texture of international journalistic activities in this hemisphere."

Creation of a Pan-American Press Association to develop bonds of sympathy and closer understanding was the keynote of a series of twenty-nine resolutions adopted by the Pan-American Congress of Journalists. "We hold that every editor," one paragraph says, "has it in his power to do his share toward stilling international distrust, and we declare it to be the sentiment of this Congress that its members should discharge their duty as a matter of professional service, of patriotism, and as a contribution to the welfare of all mankind." Specifically it is recommended:

"That members 'should neglect no endeavor to give their readers the important, constructive, educational news of all countries, limiting as far as possible that which is merely sensational, trivial, or likely to create antagonisms or jealousies.' The Congress also recommends 'the suppression of all horror producing or intimate details in news regarding crimes or scandalous events,' urges purification or elimination of suggestive or deceitful advertisements, freedom of the press laws where needed, inter-American studies of geography and history, and arbitration for the settlement of 'all disputes between them and any nation outside of the continent, not only in the case of political disagreements, but in all those which may in any form affect the interests or the harmony between the nations of the Western Hemisphere'."

The Congress included the most eminent newspaper owners and editors of Latin America, notes *The Christian Science Monitor*, determined to make the occasion a point of departure for better international relations; the smallest Central American republic had equal voice and vote with the A. B. C. nations or the United States, and it "will unquestionably contribute to a better understanding."

CUBA'S SUGAR-COATED PILL

A RUN ON BANKS IN HAVANA sets the press agog over Cuba's sugar troubles and the coincident slump in sugar company stocks on the American market. Thanks to the dramatic personal performance of President Machado and to the scores of millions of Federal Reserve funds sent to the rescue, the panic of Cuban bank depositors was extinguished in two or three days; the task of curing the ills of the Cuban sugar industry is more complicated and slower remedial steps compel discussion. The run of frightened Cubans began on the Royal Bank of Canada which has some fourteen branches scattered over the island. Rumors of a moratorium, it is said, had been spread by local Spanish papers opposed to foreign banks, and depositors feared they could not get their money alleged to be tied up in poor loans to the depressed sugar business. Besides issuing official statements that ample government treasury funds had been deposited to meet demands on the Royal Bank, and that $18,000,000 had been sent by rail to rural banks, President Machado spectacularly deposited $100,000 in bills before the eyes of the excited crowd besieging the main branch of the Royal Bank, and Premier Cespedes staged a similar performance at the Banco del Comercio. The effect was magical, according to press dispatches; editors note the Latin sense of dramatic values when "a pose was enough to turn the trick" of helping to restore confidence. Then came also the prompt aid of the United States Federal Reserve system which has a branch in Havana, and news that shipments of possibly $80,000,000 were on the way to support Cuban banking institutions dispelled what was left of the money panic.

Many editors take occasion to emphasize this example of the wonderful strength and value of the Federal Reserve System. Nowadays "the hole in the dike is plugged as soon as it appears, and the danger of a flood is thus averted," as the Boston *Post* puts it:

"A dozen years or so ago such a run would not only have broken the Cuban banks but would have inevitably resulted in trouble in this country and possibly in Europe.

"It is stated that in all some $80,000,000 was sent or pledged to meet the crisis. If necessary, twice as much more was available to plug the leak. Before the Federal Reserve System was started in 1914 this country had never exported as much as $80,000,000 in any one year, and yet it is done now in a day, while at the same time hundreds of millions are being invested in loans all over the world.

"One of the main functions of the Reserve System when it was founded was to mass reserves at the weak points as they broke out, and it has made good in this respect in a remarkable manner."

Naturally banks called brokers' loans to meet the demands of the situation and on the stock market sugar company stocks dropt thumpingly. It is not, however, an incident like the abortive Cuban bank run that matters, we are told, but the real trouble is the low price of sugar. Reporting the feeling in the financial region we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The underlying trouble in the Cuban situation is obviously the unsatisfactory position of the sugar industry. Cuba's position as a one-crop country, and the dependence of the economic life of the island upon the sugar crop is shown graphically by the fact that, roughly speaking, sugar represents about nine-tenths of the value of the country's exports. During the war when European sugar production was at a standstill and world supplies thus rendered inadequate, the Cuban industry expanded to fill the gap. Now with Europe's beet sugar crop fast returning to normal levels and a particularly marked increase reported in the Russian crop, Cuba is faced with a surplus of her one important product, which has brought prices down below the costs of a large number of producers.

"The present Cuban crop of 1925-26, which is now near completion, is estimated at 5,373,000 gross tons. This compares with an output of 5,125,000 tons in 1924-25 and 4,066,000 tons in 1923-24. At the same time the world crop has been increasing. It has grown from 20,116,000 gross tons in 1923-24 to 23,641,000 tons in 1924-25 and 24,842,000 tons in 1925-26."

"Excessive foreign, principally American, speculation in sugar" is the trouble in Cuba, according to the Washington *Post*, which declares:

"Speculation in sugar and sugar plantations is the cause of the bank flurries. It is estimated that more than a billion dollars in American money alone is invested in Cuban sugar and sugar mills and plantations.

"Cuba is the greatest sugar-producing country in the world; and this season the Cuban and world production of sugar has increased enormously. As a consequence the price has declined. Reported loss in the value of sugar crops and land held as security for large loans precipitated the run on the banks.

"The trouble in Cuban banking circles has nothing to do with the American tariff on Cuban sugar. Foreign sugar has to pay less import duty in the United States than elsewhere; and Cuban sugar has a 20 per cent. discount below the full duty because of reciprocity.

"The American import duty on Cuban raw sugar is the only thing that protects the American sugar industry from complete ruin. At the same time the retail price has declined."

Recalling the tariff commission's recent report that the flexible duty on sugar could safely be reduced half a cent a pound, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says:

"The President, and Senator Smoot, spokesman for the American sugar beet industry, are quick to assert that a lower duty on sugar would not help the Cuban situation, and that American assistance must continue to take the form of bank loans. That question is, at least, debatable. For this immediate emergency cash is required. In the long run, however, easier marketing conditions for Cuban sugar in this country would tend to reduce the hazards of the Cuban one-crop system, besides saving the American consumer a substantial sum every year."

President Machado's action takes the form of decrees to assure cutting the present sugar output ten per cent., regulate grindings, limit new plantings and encourage diversification of crops. That Cuba has made any request of the United States Government to reduce the tariff is officially denied; but the Cuban Congress may be asked to establish a tax on all exports of sugar in excess of the 90 per cent. fixt. "These measures may not produce the desired results," concludes the Providence *Journal*, "but they represent at least the most sensible position that can be taken in the circumstances." Yet there are papers which can not refrain from a shot at Secretary of Commerce Hoover. The Wichita *Eagle* fires this one:

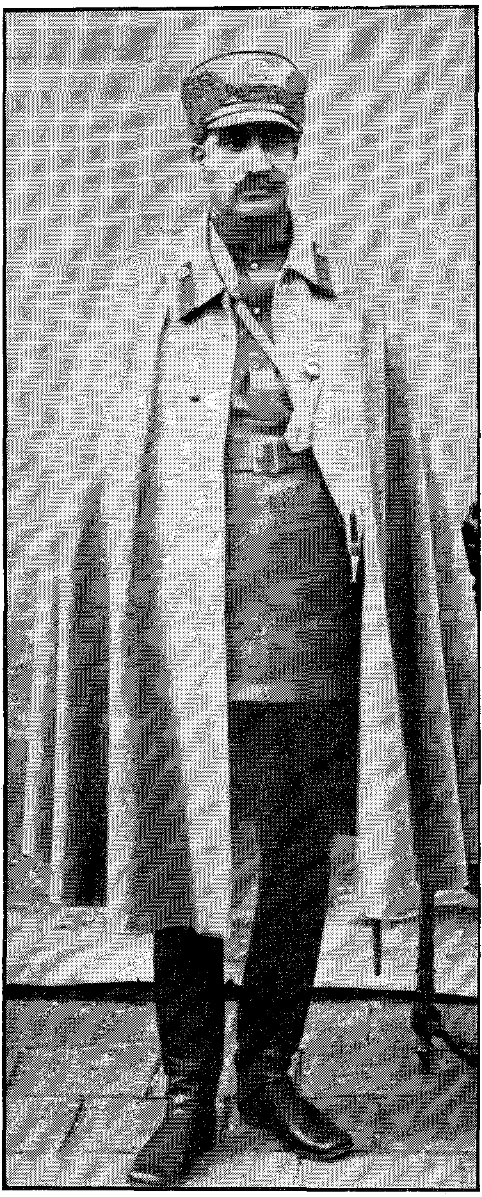
"Here's where the element of humor comes in—Mr. Hoover only quite recently has delivered one speech after another against Governments interfering with the production of raw materials in demand in this country, not only rubber, but nitrates, sisal, potash and half a dozen others. At first blush this looks a little embarrassing. But it isn't at all. Here is the argument in a nutshell: What benefits the United States is all right; what does not benefit the United States is all wrong. It was wrong for the British Government to check rubber production because this country doesn't grow any rubber. It was right for the Cuban Government to check sugar production because this country grows lots of sugar, and curtailed production there helps the home growers. That must have been Mr. Hoover's point."

"A World Glutted With Sugar" is what the Cuban disturbance dramatically reveals, according to C. W. Barron's *Boston News Bureau*, which informs us that while sugar securities went down, the raw sugar market advanced and most of the leading refiners raised their list prices for the sugar we buy at the grocery. Few commodities, we are reminded, have performed so spectacularly in the past half dozen years:

"It has perhaps been quite as well that the native Cuban temperament has been alike so mercurial and so accustomed or resigned to adverse chances and changes. Still vivid is the memory of the world's sugar hysteria, which drove the price almost to 24 cents, to be followed abruptly by a plunge to 1¾ cents. Now there has been a secondary recession from some six cents to just under 2½ cents, or a full cent under cost of production. Too much sugar has been the weight depressing the price scales."

REZA TAKES THE SCEPTER OF CYRUS

THE FAMOUS PEACOCK THRONE and pearl crown of the Kajar dynasty of Persia were discarded in favor of a simple throne and a golden crown set with precious stones on April 25, when Reza Shah Pahlevi, formerly known as Reza Khan, mounted the Persian throne and crowned himself Shah. Thus the former soldier, Premier, and Minister of War becomes the ruler in name, as well as in fact, of the empire founded by Cyrus the Great, and for many centuries one of the most exclusive monarchies on earth. The bloodless revolution which placed him in power last fall, and deposed the youthful Shah Ahmed Kajar, came in direct response to public opinion, say foreign dispatches, and several American newspaper editorials agree that the new Shah of Persia will undoubtedly give that remnant of a once mighty empire a stable government.



THE DICTATOR WHO BECAME KING

Reza Khan Pahlevi, Persia's new Shah, "a tall, straight, powerful figure, with a strong, ruddy face, and eyes like those of an eagle," according to A. C. Millspaugh, the American financial adviser to Persia.

When Reza Khan became Premier and assumed autocratic powers in 1923, recalls the New York *Times*, he declared himself in favor of a republic. But when he had carried out a successful coup, and the National Assembly had adopted a resolution deposing the Shah, Reza Khan suddenly changed his mind and announced his intention of becoming monarch. Mr. C. J. H. Mackenzie-Kennedy, writing in the London *Evening News*, says of the new Shah:

> "I first met Reza Khan in Petrograd under circumstances typical of the man. At that time Turkey was at war with Bulgaria, and Russia was in almost open alliance with Bulgaria. Reza Khan was wearing in the streets of the Russian capital the uniform of a colonel of the Turkish Bashi-Bazouks (Irregulars).
>
> "He was then in his early thirties, and had been sent to Constantinople by the Shah as a special envoy of Persia's sympathy and to take a commission in the Turkish Army and fight on the Turkish side in the war with Bulgaria and other Balkan States. But he evidently found this rather dull, for he made his way to Petrograd as soon as he could, and sought friends of his earlier days when he had been a graduate of the Imperial Staff College.
>
> "Reza went back to Persia and rejoined the Army, in which he had already served as a cadet. This is the custom of noble Persian military families, and may explain why it had been often stated that Reza was a common soldier, a stable boy, and that he rose from the rank and file of the Persian Army.
>
> "Young men of his social position serve in the ranks for a brief period, but they rise quickly. In Reza's case promotion was well justified, for he is a born soldier, a Cossack of the South, well able to assimilate Western culture without losing any of his native ruthless strength and fierce capacity for government as the East understands the word. He comes of aristocratic stock. His father was master of ceremonies to two Shahs."

The writer, points out the London correspondent of *The Times*, concludes by saying that Reza delighted all those who knew him in Petrograd with his social qualities, for he was a charming conversationalist, a pianist of fine technique, a witty and well-informed man of affairs, speaking Russian, French and German.

The Persian people, says a dispatch from Teheran to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "realize that it is as a result of the new Shah's service during the last five years that they enjoy peace and security." Some fifty-eight tribes, representing more than 2,000,000 people, adds this correspondent, "are no longer a thorn in the side of the Government, but are loyal to the new régime." As the Washington *Star* remarks:

> "In earlier times, when the rôle of ruler was the objective of ambitious men regardless of family origin, new régimes were frequently established through success at arms, triumph in revolt and by intrigue. The crown was seized by the soldier or the statesman and a new dynasty was created. The ousted ruler or scion of royalty became the 'pretender,' but until he could muster strength to regain the throne he was merely a claimant, the actual wearer of the insignia of rule receiving the obeisance of the people.
>
> "Now Persia furnishes an example of the founding of a new dynasty. Reza Khan becomes Shah by his own initiative, and it was appropriate that he should, like Napoleon, put the imperial crown upon his own head at the brilliant ceremony at Teheran.
>
> "Reza Khan's action is but a repetition of Persian history. He establishes the dynasty of Pahlevi just as Agha Muhammed in 1779 established the dynasty of the Kajars after a civil war that lasted fifteen years. The Kajar dynasty has remained unbroken until the seizure of the throne by Reza. There have been seven Shahs in this line of succession: Agha, Fath Ali, his nephew; Muhammed, Fath Ali's grandson; Nasr-ed-Din, son of Muhammed; Muzaffer-ed-Din, son of Nasr-ed-Din; Muhammed Ali, son of Muzaffer-ed-Din; and Ahmed, son of Muhammed Ali. The last named, Ahmed Kajar, who is twenty-seven years of age, is now in exile in Paris.
>
> "According to the constitution of Persia, the 'Shahinshah,' or 'King of Kings,' must be succeeded by his eldest son or next male heir in succession. Under the Kajar dynasty this next male heirship was determined by the Kajar blood of his mother. Reza Khan has already proclaimed his eldest son as Crown Prince, and has thus established his dynasty in succession."

Finally, observes the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

> "America has a right to be interested in Persia. William Morgan Shuster went there from the Philippines to be financial adviser, and was doing great things for the country when British and Russian influences working together forced him out. Mr. A. C. Millspaugh has been in Teheran since 1922, and has renewed Shuster's work under more favorable auspices. He has had enthusiastic assistance from both the former Shah and Reza Khan. His number of American helpers has been more than doubled. Americans are laying out roads and preparing to build more railroads. American agricultural machinery is in high favor. In very large measure the progress of the country has been due to the confidence Shuster inspired in the energy, honesty, and unselfishness of the highest type of American administration.
>
> "There may be just now, as some observers insist, a world trend toward dictatorship. In that case Persia is more fortunate than Spain, with De Rivera, or Italy, with Mussolini, first in having a man who is ahead of his people in liberalism; second, in having accepted dictatorship without camouflage in the form of undisguised monarchy."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

OLD-AGE PAY FOR UNCLE SAM'S WORKERS

SIXTY YEARS IS TOO YOUNG—65 or 70 is a better age-limit—according to President Coolidge, for allowing government employees to retire from service and to become pensioners; consequently sponsors of bills before Congress to liberalize the present system have raised their minimum to 62 for optional retirement, with gradations to 65 and beyond. This at once raises humanly interesting press discussion of the question "When to Retire?" not merely from government civil service but from active duties in business and the professions. Most editors apparently take pleasure in marshaling examples of successful careers beyond 60 and beyond the Biblical three score and ten. Several papers note that President Coolidge's attitude may be influenced by the provision of his native State, Vermont, which exempts men from the poll-tax at 70; by the good old age of 81 his father reached before recently passing away; by the efficient presidency of Professor Olds, aged 73, at his alma mater, Amherst College. Other papers approvingly quote Dr. Eugene Lyman Fiske, president of the Life Extension Institute, who believes that the setting of a numerical age limit is undesirable from the view-point of individual welfare. "The truth is that men now know how to live more sensibly, and longer, than they formerly did," declares the Cincinnati *Enquirer:* "it may not be possible arbitrarily to fix the age of 'retirement,' but it certainly is not 60. Look about you; who are the vital men of affairs in Cincinnati"? The Seattle *Times*, in similar vein, remarks:

> "Men live in the open, live easily, live carefully and extend the measure of their days. Need one add that the same is true of the other sex? Women refuse to grow old traditionally. 'Fat, fair and forty,' is no modern ideal. The woman of forty is likely to be mistaken for the sister of her eldest daughter. Released from the grinding drudgery of the home she keeps young by maintaining an alert mind and a keen interest in the current events of the very interesting age in which she lives."

The Pennsylvania Railroad sets the pensionable age of 70 for retirement, and we read in the Boston *Herald:*

> "In the Navy retirement comes at 62, in the Army at 64. With judges in the service of the Government and of most of the States it is usually 70. In England there is a great deal of enforced retirement at 60. The British Consul-General at this port will give up his post on reaching that age. Teachers in various institutions do the same thing.
>
> "It is regrettable that this matter must be handled anywhere arbitrarily. Many people are plenty old enough to retire at 60; others are perfectly efficient at 80, and beyond. It all depends. It is bad for the world to lose valuable services merely because of an arbitrary age limit. It lessens the net product of human activities, as well as the usefulness, and so the happiness of a great many individuals. Some one has well said that Satan finds mischief for idle minds, as well as for idle hands, to do, and these need not be boyish ones in either case."

Likewise the Raleigh *News and Observer* insists that it will not do, in this generation, to fix a particular period for retirement.

> "Given good health, many men are at their best long after 70. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, now 85 years old, is still capable and vigorous, with a ripe wisdom which the great court needs. 'I consider that my best and most important work was performed between the ages of 75 and 90,' said Chauncey Depew, who celebrated his 92d birthday on April 23. 'Most of the active men I knew who have died,' he said, 'did so after they had quit working. It is much worse to rust away than to drop away.'"

Our various pensioning systems should provide for changing conditions, declares the Cleveland *News*, which suggests:

> "Let retirement after a required minimum period of service be optional with the employee, provided a medical examination proves him to be perfectly fit to continue his duties. For there is no surer guaranty of rapid dissolution than cessation from normal labors, unless the retired worker pursues a hobby that is thoroughly engrossing."

Turning attention to the serious human problem involved in the demand of Federal employees for more adequate annuities to aged government workers the Washington *News* exclaims:

> "Millions can be cut from the taxes of millionaires. But there isn't enough money to assure a government clerk against privation in old age.
>
> "That's applesauce!"

Committees of both Senate and House have favorably reported bills to raise the maximum annuity from the present $720 to $1,200 and the contribution of each employee from 2½ per cent. to 4 per cent. of his salary, reducing the age of compulsory retirement and making retirement optional after 30 years of service. The annuity system became law in 1920, since which time some 12,000 workers have retired and a surplus of over $53,000,000 has accrued. Secretary of the Interior Work recommends a compromise maximum of $960 and actuaries have been set to computing the cost of the various plans for the Director of the Budget. The Government made no appropriation for initiating the system as should have been done to cover retirement annuities payable at that time, according to the Washington *Star*, which further explains:

> "The Government has merely adopted a system of retirement practically exclusively at the cost of the workers and has fixt the maximum amount of pension at a point below the possibility of decent subsistence. It is collecting from the workers more than the system requires for operation, holding the surplus in trust against the possible resignation or dismissal of the contributors to the fund before reaching the retirement age. Assertion is made that an increase of the retirement scale, with the maximum placed at $1,200, will eventually entail a demand upon the Treasury for direct contribution. Actuaries differ as to the amount thus falling upon the Federal resources. That difference of opinion has caused a delay in the shaping and legislative advancement of the measure. Now it is ready for action. There should be no question of its enactment at this session."

Under the present law the lowest annuity is about $8 a month, many run from $15 to $20, and the maximum of $720 a year is fixt for those who received $1,200 for the last 10 years of 30 years' service; the minimum annuity under the pending bills would be $18 a month, with proportionate increases all along the line. The retirement law affects 388,622 employees, according to Secretary Work, railway mail clerks, mechanics, letter carriers and other clerks, who now contribute to this old-age insurance fund $18,813,560 a year; the average of annuities paid is slightly less than $545 a year. Actuarial estimates of costs of the system if the Government becomes guarantor in fact range from $24,000,000 on the present basis up to $36,000,000 or $76,000,000 on varying proposals. The Baltimore *American* points out that the system, self-sustaining for the first fifteen years, will after that require larger contributions from the beneficiaries or appropriations by the Government. To members of Congress who fear this may open the door to public extravagance *The American* says:

> "The great majority of private employers in whose establishments retirement annuities prevail themselves gladly contribute to the funds—not as charity but as profitable insurance against a high labor turn-over.
>
> "Uncle Sam, in the beginning, was not generous when he left the whole burden on his workers. The value to him of a humane escape from superannuation might well justify a sharing of the expense."

And the Washington *Post* observes,

> "The average member of Congress probably feels that a reduction of taxes, by which a very large number of his own people will benefit, is of far more importance than providing a pension system for 500,000 government employees.
>
> "Whether Congress will come to the relief of the clerks or not, it can not be denied by any reasonable mind that the pitiful maximum annuity now provided for retired employees is unworthy of the Government."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

No man is a hero to his wallet.—*Wall Street Journal.*

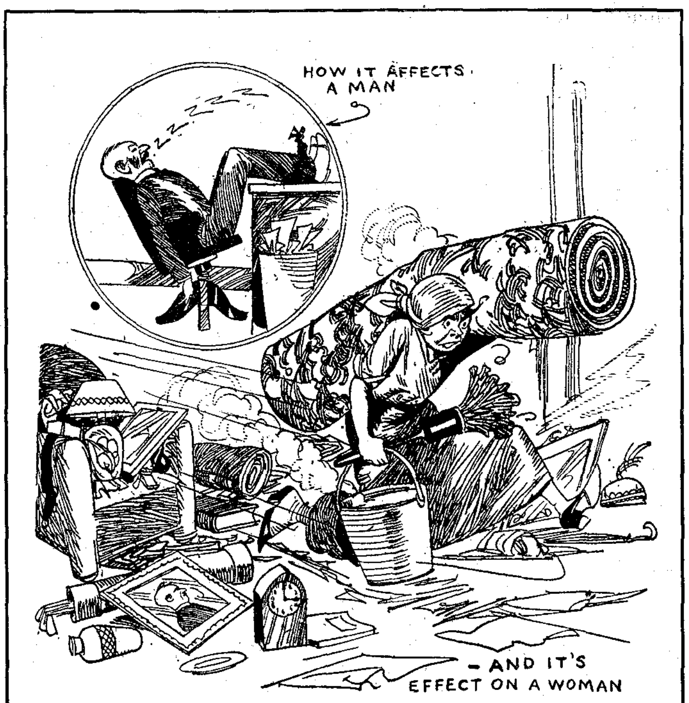
Looks like a good opening for a rubber-stamp factory in Italy.—*Portland Oregonian.*

As we understand it, the wets are sore because they have no kick coming.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The man who will not obey the law as it stands isn't likely to comply with it if modified.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Not knowing what styles will be twenty-five years hence, it is a little hard to say where the child ought to be vaccinated.—*Detroit News.*

Drys having flatly contradicted everything said by the wets, the hearings should be continued to allow a third set of witnesses to contradict both sides.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*


HOW IT AFFECTS A MAN
- AND IT'S EFFECT ON A WOMAN

SPRING FEVER IS A STRANGE DISEASE

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

Some laws may seem to have no teeth, but they show unmistakable evidence of ivory.—*Austin American.*

If only the dear things wouldn't get the bloom of youth higher on one cheek than on the other.—*El Paso Herald.*

Generally speaking, Opportunity knocks; it is only to a woman it comes with a ring.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Mussolini was accorded an uproarious reception in Africa. Italy doesn't owe any debts there.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The Bible continues to be the world's best seller, even tho no effort is made to suppress it.—*Wichita Falls Record-News.*

Spring is that season when the sap in the timber keeps the sap in the flivver from starting forest fires.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

There are 8,000,000 dogs in America, but they are not getting anything like all of the beefsteak which nature intended as dog meat.—*Louisville Times.*

The hard part of making good is that you must do it over every day.—*Vancouver Sun.*

What makes the happy ending of some movies is the mere fact that they have ended.—*Macon News.*

The real farm problem is how to transfer the surplus from the corn crib to the pocketbook.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Every time our American ego gets on the scent of higher things, somebody draws a Red Herrin across the trail.—*Waterbury Republican.*

Cynic: One who suggests that if we grew our own rubber the price would probably still be kept up with a seventy-five-cent protective tariff.—*Detroit News.*

The contention of engineering experts that the day of windmills is past would seem to be confirmed by the meager accomplishments of our legislatures.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

One outstanding feature of the progress of civilization, and all that, is the fact that there were fewer millionaires at large in 1826 than there are in jail in 1926.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Myllykangas, Fanos, Maffeo, Oliva and Pottala played on Fitchburg's national championship high-school basketball team. "Put only Americans on guard." Well, that's what Fitchburg did.—*Worcester Telegram.*

Soviet says it aims at justice. It is fatally successful.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The influence of mind over statistics is another remarkable thing.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Constitution guarantees everybody a fair trial, even Prohibition.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

An English doctor says films hypnotize people. That explains how some films get by.—*Knoxville Journal.*

Canadian exchanges are growing facetious about the marriage of a Miss Boot to a Mr. Barefoot.—*Manchester Union.*

Many sympathize with Sir Thomas Lipton because he has failed in four attempts to lift the cup. And yet the wets have made more failures than that.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The recent talk in Washington only made the drys drier and the wets wetter.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The fact that you can not serve God and Mammon doesn't seem to hurt business any.—*Ohio State Journal.*

They never have them where they are needed most: Who ever heard of a parachute in Wall Street?—*Detroit News.*

If you build a big business, you're a sinister influence; if you don't, you're a darned failure.—*Fort Worth Star-Telegram.*

The potato is said to grow wild in Chile, thus distinguishing Chile from this country, where it is the potato buyer.—*Detroit News.*

It is not at all surprizing that our dollar bills wear out quickly. Americans are continually passing the buck.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Now and then one picks up a magazine on the stands these days that makes one curious to see the stuff the editor rejected.—*Detroit News.*

It's never a happy marriage unless both get better mates than they deserve.—*Wichita Falls Record-News.*

"Half-dollar to Bear Profile of Coolidge."—*Headline.* And still we are told that money talks.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

It is just possible that General Butler will not have to worry about answering dinner invitations for a while.—*Wichita Eagle.*

If these Herrin disorders were to occur in South America, we'd read with horror that there was a new revolution.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The Senate may be the greatest deliberate body in the world, but a group of bricklayers will run it a close second.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Natives desiring to leave Russia are compelled to pay $150 for a Soviet passport, but it is probably worth all it costs.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

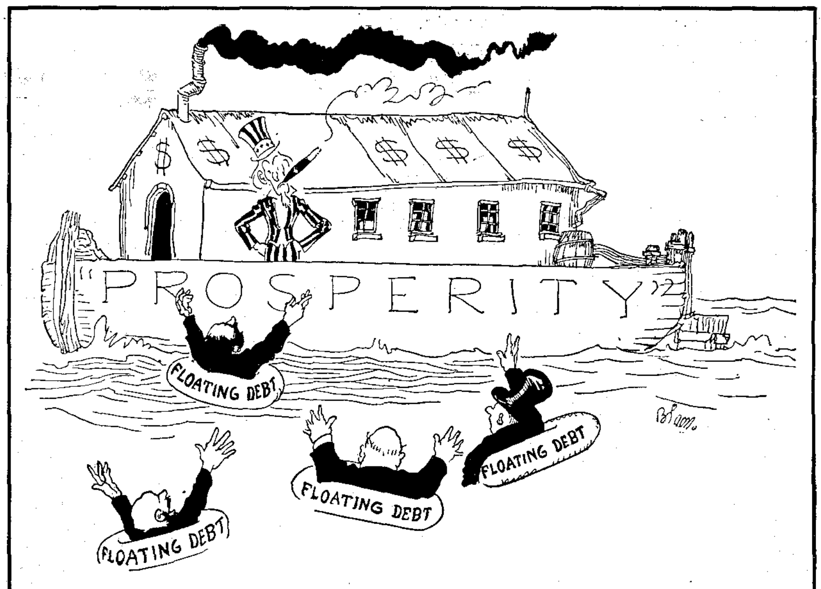
The Literary Digest says a convict "died from fright, superinduced by fear." Maybe he was scared, too.—*Beaumont Enterprise-Journal.*

Pedestrians in America who are reckless in crossing busy streets are known as "jay-walkers." Those who do the same silly thing in London are more often described as "the deceased."—*Punch.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

AMERICA'S "SECRET OF HIGH WAGES"

THE KEEN INTEREST British employers and workers have in the methods by which American industry has come to present "a spectacle of relative power and confidence, accumulation and economic achievement, without any parallel in the world's history," is evidenced by various missions of inquiry that have come to this country and whose reports are now published. Among the searchers into the American "secret of high wages" were eight members of the engineering and kindred trade-unions who visited the United States as guests of the London *Daily Mail*, under the direction of Sir Percival Philips. What they learned was recorded day by day in the columns of that newspaper, but perhaps the investigation which has attracted most attention among the English is recorded in book form by Bertram Austin and W. Francis Lloyd under the title "The Secret of High Wages." In the London *Observer* J. L. Garvin declares that this volume "ought to be in the hands of every manufacturer and active politician" in Britain. Also he wishes that there were a cheap edition of the book for British workmen in every trade, who are "keeping down their own earnings, organizing the depression of their own class, and fettering the energies of the country." According to the authors of this book, there are nine fundamental principles of industrial management in the United States, and we quote in part from Mr. Garvin's summary of them as follows:



THE AMERICAN NOAH IN EUROPE'S FINANCIAL FLOOD

—*The Bystander* (London).

"1. Promotion on the other side [United States] is by merit.

"2. America sticks to the sound old principle of small profits and quick returns, and the wealth is made by fine margins of profit on a turnover immense as well as rapid. The larger the output, the lower the cost. This book shows how simplification and standardization like Mr. Ford's are pursued throughout the whole sphere of American industry. The varieties of clocks, for instance, have been reduced from 600 to 80; of farm implements from 1,092 to 37; of paper from 377 to 56; and so forth.

"3. Rapidity of turnover secured by simplification and cheapening of processes means, of course, that less capital is needed for a given output.

"4. Above all, America shows endless keenness in devising time-saving and trouble-saving appliances. 'What appears to European industrialists to be ruthless and wholesale scrapping of plant is nothing more than a normal means of progress.' One American concern is cited as practising this method on the heroic scale, and yet paying 50 per cent. Automatic machinery is at every turn superseding cruder manual effort. By British Trade Unionists the term 'labor-saving' devices has been miserably misunderstood. They are 'labor-enhancing' devices. Men become more skilled, not less; and more are employed, not fewer. Restriction of a man's output is ruinous to every democratic interest. Cheapening of output increases the demand for goods, and therefore for their makers. High wages are not the secret of America. American practise in other respects enables the high wages to be paid.

"5. But there comes in the attitude of the American employer. He is not hostile to high wages; he does not fear them; he is sympathetic to them. In the United States during the last few years wages have risen much more than prices. In Great Britain wages have fallen more than prices. That in its way is a dull tragedy—what our authors truly call a 'retrogression in civilization.' Infinite harm in this country has been done by attempts to cut piece-rates when the worker was thought to be making too much. That strikes at the very root of the incentive to exertion. In the United States no limit is placed upon the possible earnings of any man, and there the employees clearly understand that the raising of wages forms a deliberate part of the policy of employers, who themselves make larger profits on increasing turnover.

"6. Instead of petty superstitions and jealousies and chafferings about 'trade-secrets,' American manufacturers—even rival firms in the same industry—cooperate by exchanging ideas. Among themselves they gladly teach and gladly learn. In this frankness there is the wisdom of all moral courage.

"7. Our authors give many instances of American vigilance and acuteness in eliminating waste. 'Avoiding waste and conserving time, energy and space, constitute an integral part of American national life and government policy.'

"8. High wages are doubled in stimulating effect by the simultaneous welfare-movement which surrounds the worker with cleanliness and light, and seeks in every way to increase his conveniences and his satisfaction. 'The expense is trivial, but the reward is great.'

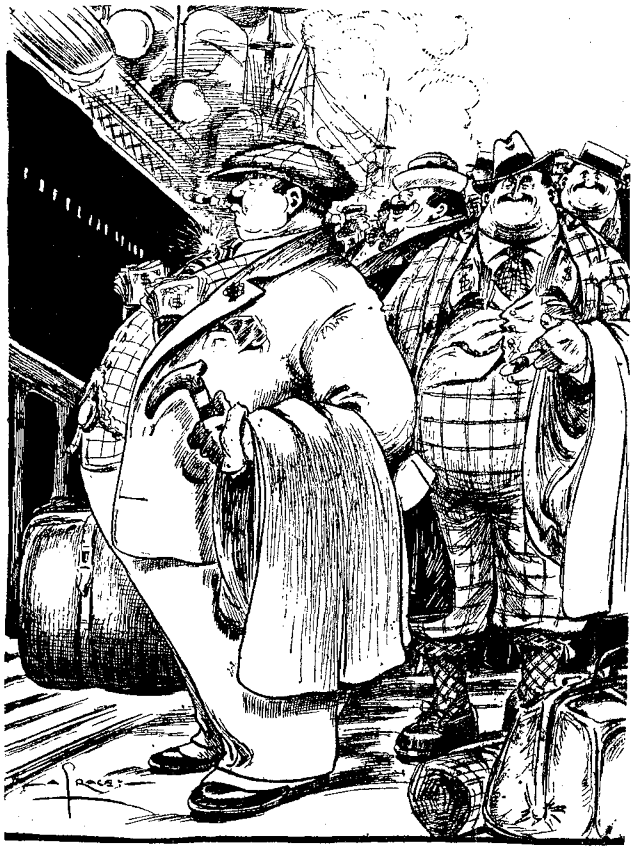
"9. Research across the Atlantic is encouraged with magnificent intelligence. 'American executives scour the world in order to obtain the best ability in the fields of research in which they are most interested.' Even small concerns cooperate for the same purpose. In this case, the expense is not trivial, but the rewards are even greater in proportion."

The London *Saturday Review* is apparently but not essentially severe on the average British employer, and avers that there is hardly a feature noted in this book as an inseparable part of big business in America which is not "questioned, derided, or flatly opposed by the general run of British manufacturers." This weekly goes on to say that if a law were to be passed, compelling all British industrial concerns to observe "a strict adherence to the policy of promotion of staff by merit and ability only," half of them would have to close or submit to an unimaginable reconstruction. We read then:

"Wages subjected to no limit except a man's capacity to earn them; huge sales procured by reducing prices while maintaining or improving quality; the systematic scrapping of obsolete plant and the avid ceaseless search for time-and-trouble-saving machinery; the free exchange of ideas and experiences between competing firms; welfare work and a lavish expenditure on research and experiments as indispensable to progress—these are hardly the hall-marks of British industrialism. Whether they are ever likely to be, whether it would be a good thing for the country if they were, whether along with increased business efficiency they might not induce a lowered quality of national life and character, are points that admit of no abruptly categorical reply. To compete successfully with the Americans must we become as they are? That their industrial achievements grow greater with every year that passes, and that in them the spirit of America finds its most ardent and faithful expression, is obvious. But a Britain Americanized on these thorough-going lines might have suffered losses for which the most masterly business technique would be but a poor substitute."

From the labor standpoint, as exprest by the editor of the London *New Leader*, the central fact about the industrial situation in the United States is that immigration ceased during the war, and has since been kept at a negligible figure. When the annual stream of a million unorganized, and mostly unorganizable, recruits ceased to flood the market, he contends, the price of labor rose, and he adds:

"High wages were inevitable. The employer found, to his surprize, that it paid him to have at his door this vast market of consumers willing and able to spend. He had the intelligence to adapt himself, and he realized that, within a vast internal area of free trade, the prosperity of the masses had created for the first time in history the conditions which give mass-production its full opportunity. He went on paying high and ever higher wages; he kept his prices relatively low, and he found that his cunning machines would still earn for him great aggregate profits, tho the percentage profit on each article was low. One must suppose that his mentality changed with his economic conditions. So he took to 'welfare' work, banished the armed detectives, and basked in the smiles of his well-paid employees. There is nothing incredible in all this, even for a student of Marx.



A CANADIAN VIEW

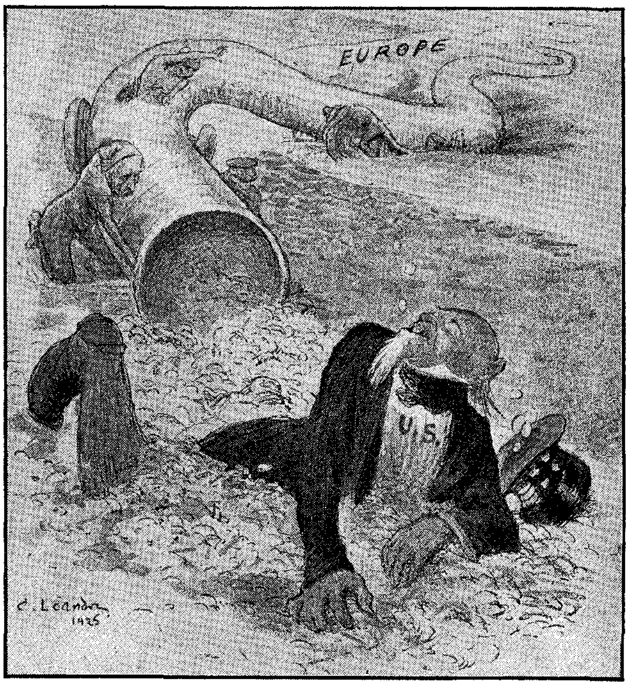
How the American workers appear to the workers in other countries as they hear of them taking vacation trips to Europe.

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

"This discovery that the full benefits of mass-production can be reaped only under a policy of high wages and low prices is a challenge to the accepted beliefs and the habitual practise of the British business world. In farm and mine and counting-house its ideal has always been the lowest wage which it could enforce. On the other hand it has, of late, aimed consciously at high prices. Few trades are free from the rings which restrict output in order to maintain prices."

COMMUNISM'S "DREAM" ABOUT THIS COUNTRY

CHAOS IN CHINA, industrial depression in Germany and unrest in various parts of the world, are all said to be as balm to the Russian Communists, but the fly in the ointment, we are told, is that the United States is so prosperous and quiet in its self-satisfied isolation. America is a Promised Land to the Third International, according to an anti-Bolshevik Russian journal, but it is also an unattainable land, and the Communists are said to know this fact. It appears that the *Pravda*, a Communist organ, often assures its readers that the United States is a country in which "all capital and all land are owned by a small group of omnipotent capitalists." The *Pravda* also assures its readers that the majority of Americans are neither very wealthy nor very happy, yet it recognizes with some distress that "revolution is less possible in America than in any European or Asiatic country." At the same time this newspaper declares that "comrades" should not consider America forever lost to the Bolshevik cause, and it quotes a speech by Comrade G. Zinoviev, the president of the Third International, in which he said:



FRENCH SATIRE

Uncle Sam's shower of gold.

—*Le Rire* (Paris).

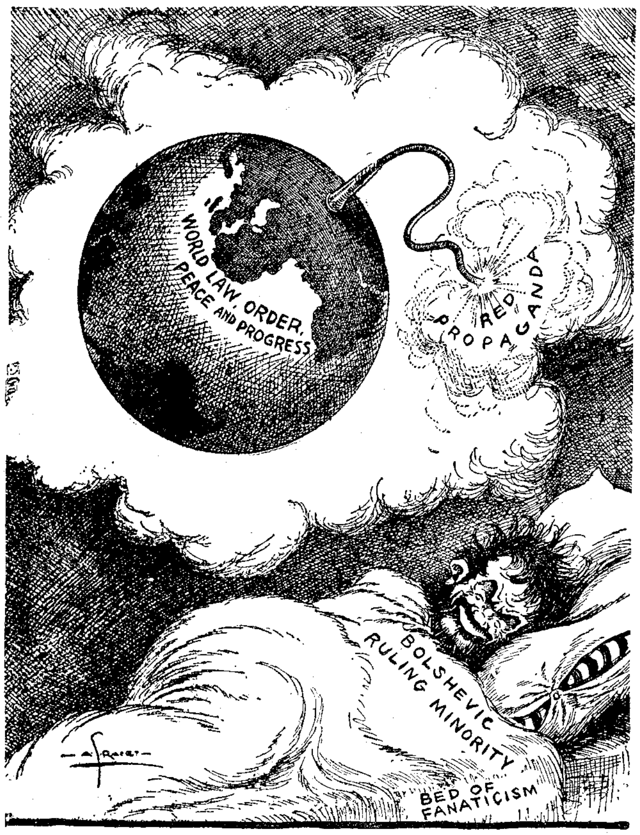
"There are symptoms of a crisis preparing in America. Thanks to this fact the popularity of the labor party may begin to grow again. The position of the privileged group of workmen in America is not bad, but the great masses of unorganized workers do not lead an easy life. In truth the greater number of the working class are in a rather bad position. The standard of their life is low."

Further on, it appears from the *Pravda*, Comrade Zinoviev found himself obliged to recognize that in America there are about forty workmen's banks with a total capital of about $200,000,000, and that the workers are virtually becoming shareholders in numerous industrial organizations. He admitted that this "bad American example" of side-tracking the thoughts and aspirations of the workers from revolution to peaceful welfare had begun to tell upon Europe, where it is undermining Communist ideas, and he said:

"The imitation of the American workmen's banks has begun in Germany, and the German Social-Democrats are trying to

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

propagate Bernstein's theory of small capitalists. It can not be denied that labor unions in the United States are merging with capital. Already existent are large unions comprising both workmen and employers; and this tendency is becoming epidemic."


WORLD LAW, ORDER, PEACE AND PROGRESS
RED PROPAGANDA
BOLSHEVIC RULING MINORITY
BED OF FANATICISM

STILL DREAMING OF A BIG EXPLOSION

"The fond dream of world revolution, in which Russian Communists revel by day and by night, is still cherished despite rude awakenings."

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

The Russian Communists, it seems, attach such importance to their "dream" about the United States that an entire issue of one of their monthly publications, *Krasniy Internazional Profsoyoozov* (The Red International of Professional Unions), is given up to a study of the labor movement and the problem of Communism in the United States. In stating the reason for publishing "The American Number," the editor, Comrade A. Lozovsky, has this to say:

"What is the cause of the reactionary character of the American labor unions? Why are these unions so much more influential than European unions? Can we hope that in spite of these facts, a strong Left wing will form in the American labor movement and that the power of such a Left wing leveled against the might of American imperialism will be victorious? These are the questions that interest us at present. These questions must be answered if we really wish to contribute to revolution among the American masses."

Comrade Lozovsky then launches some sharp reproaches against the American Federation of Labor, which, he says, far from being even moderately Socialist, is a "shamelessly" patriotic organization, which cooperates with capital instead of fighting it, and "dares to" respect religion, support the State, and fails to recognize the conflict of the classes. We read then:

"The only standard-bearers of Communism in the United States are the American Communist party and the League of Professional Unions' Propaganda. Upon these two groups devolves the exceedingly difficult and exceedingly important task of the internationalistic education of the working masses, of the propagation of ideas preached by the Third Internationale, of the explanation to the working men of the importance of proletarian solidarity and of the United Revolutionary International of Professional Unions. The struggle for the participation of the American proletariat in the international labor movement is one of the main objectives to be pursued in America by the adepts of the Red professional unions."

Another contributor to "The American Number" of this Russian periodical, Y. Vilienkin, attaches some revolutionary hope to the negroes, especially in the South, and the picture he presents of them must strike American readers as rather novel:

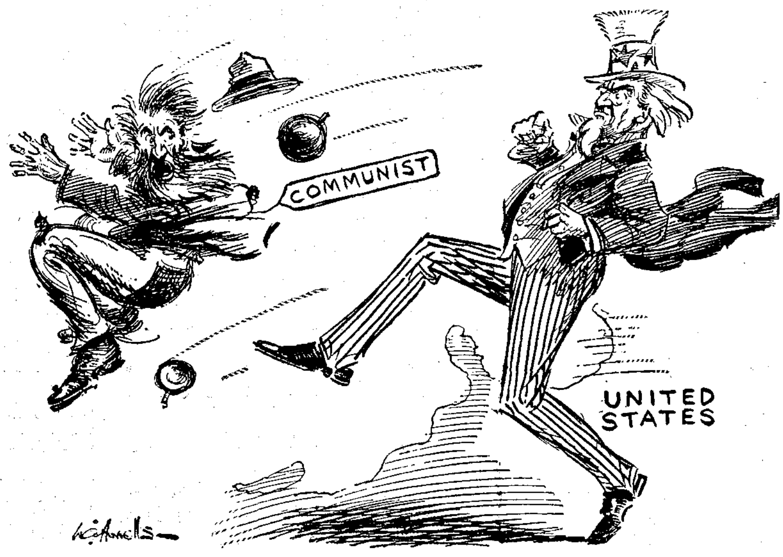
"The position of the negro in the South is little better now than it was after the Civil War of 1860-1865. Politically and socially speaking, they still have no rights. Negro children are brought up in ignorance. They are not admitted to schools of the whites, and no special schools have been organized for them. Together with ignorance, the negroes in the South are suffering from a complete lack of political rights. In order to disenfranchise them, State authorities resort to the most complicated machinations."

Full details of the reorganization of the Third Internationale are now accessible, according to a Russian correspondent of the ultra-conservative London *Morning Post*, who writes:

"As hitherto, Zinovieff remains at the head of this organization, and his British assistant on the Presidium is Comrade Ferguson. The Executive Committee has been supplemented by a number of new sectional secretariats, which work under the direct control of the Presidium. The British secretariat also looks after Ireland, Australia, South Africa, and British India, and strangely enough it controls the work in Holland and Dutch East Indies.

"The section is composed of a responsible secretary from the Executive Committee and several representatives of the Komintern, chiefly nationals of the countries covered by the section. The secretary is responsible for the coordination of the work of the various departments, such as the Agitational and Propaganda departments, Organization department, Information department, Publishing department, the department of Action, and the Cooperative department.

"He selects his lieutenants for agitational and 'military' work, and at a given signal from headquarters must set the revolution in motion. A special department is responsible for Commissariat and munitions, and is to cooperate with the transport section. Work among the armed forces is the responsibility of a special department, which 'must include in its Committee of Action several members serving with the armed forces of the *bourgeoisie*.' Women are organized in a separate secretariat, but must keep in touch with the secretary of the sections."



"A GOOD EXAMPLE"

Uncle Sam's way with the Communists.

—*The Western Mail* (Cardiff).

MUSSOLINI AS THE "MENACE" OF EUROPE

HARDLY HAD THE REJOICING of European editors over the failure of the attempt to assassinate Premier Mussolini ceased, before they began to be alarmed at his outspoken declarations of what they call "imperialistic aims." Their discovery began with his spectacular voyage to Tripoli, of which a Turin correspondent of the London *Daily Express* remarks that "perhaps not since the invasion of Egypt by Napoleon and the visit of the ex-Kaiser to the Near East has such a historical dramatic event been staged." The voyage of Mussolini, escorted by the flower of the Italian fleet to Tripoli, according to this informant, is further evidence of how, under the extraordinarily skilful Nationalist direction of the Dictator and his Fascist followers, Italy is being "permeated with the spirit of imperialist aspirations to an astounding degree." We read further:

International Newsreel photograph

HON. VIOLET GIBSON

Her shot designed to kill Premier Mussolini resulted in a slight nose wound.

> "The avidity with which this thought has been seized on by the Fascists, who are carrying it with great success to the masses of the patriotic Italian people, and the progress that this thought has made since last August, when Mussolini, in a long talk I had with him, told me that 'mass can not govern mass,' and that Julius Cæsar is his model, surprizes me.
>
> "Despite all hostile criticism of his methods, the results that Mussolini is obtaining in bringing about a political and economic renaissance of Italy by those methods so much condemned, can hardly be exaggerated. One may not like the methods, but one can not withhold admiration of the results.
>
> It is interesting to note how Mussolini is inculcating his ideas into the minds of the Italian people. Pictures of the returning glories of the Roman Empire are being painted to the thinking and unthinking alike. The outward showy panoply of imperialism, dear to the Nationalist heart of the Italians, is beginning to be introduced."

The main reason why the London *New Statesman* feels it necessary to make "continual protest" against the Mussolini régime is because this weekly is convinced that "its existence threatens the peace of the world." All past history shows, we are reminded, that dictators must have wars or the people will grow tired of them, and "there seems to be very little doubt that Mussolini is fully alive to this necessity" because—

> "In almost every speech he has made lately he has referred directly or indirectly to the necessity of enlarging the Italian 'Empire.' How can it be enlarged save by war? And where is it to be enlarged? Signor Mussolini is not, we imagine, quite so mad as to suppose that Italy in Europe can itself be enlarged by expansion to the north. Nor can he contemplate the expansion of Tripoli, either to the west at the expense of the French or to the east at the expense of the British. Nor probably has he any idea of defying the Monroe Doctrine in South America. Yet he preaches expansion.
>
> "There is only one quarter in which he can hope to expand Italian possessions, and that is Asia Minor. He has his eye perhaps on Smyrna and its hinterland, and that probably is where he will have his war—if he is allowed to. We have serious reason to believe that some such project is in his mind, and it is only by publicity that the catastrophe of a new Turco-Italian war can be averted.
>
> "It is, of course, within the power of the British Government to veto any such project, for the British Fleet—with or without the certain support of the Greeks—could easily destroy the sea lines of communication between Italy and Asia Minor. But it would be as well for the British point of view on the subject to be made quite clear at the earliest convenient moment, if the danger is to be averted. Signor Mussolini's reiterated demand for 'expansion' must mean something; and what else can it mean? We have surely at any rate enough interests at stake to be entitled to criticize the megalomaniac notions of the Italian Dictator. The fact that Italian journalists are not permitted to criticize his policy makes it only the more incumbent upon British journalists to assert that freedom which is their birthright."

That perturbation was caused in France by Mussolini's "gestures" in connection with his voyage to Tripoli is evidenced from the observations of the Paris *Quotidien*, of which the following is a specimen:

> "Mussolini knows he can only maintain his dominion by keeping national feeling at a fever heat and he does so by means of grandiloquent phrases and the gestures of a gladiator. Therein lies the danger.
>
> "What are the limits of the delirium of a people cleverly doped by intoxicating enthusiasm and patriotism? Tunisia is not far from Tripoli. The Duce's lieutenants claim Corsica. What will they not claim if the Roman Empire be reconstituted as it was in the days of Cæsar?
>
> "France is not the only nation menaced. The hegemony

Acme photograph

"THIS IS NOTHING. YOU MUST NOT ALARM THE NATION"

Thus spoke Mussolini as he reappeared in the street before the public shortly after the bandage had been applied to his nose wound. Here he is shown acclaimed by the Fascists gathered about the Chigi Palace in rejoicing over his escape from death.

which the Dictator, drunk with success, intends to establish over the Mediterranean affects all the Powers whose coasts are washed by that great 'Italian' lake. Moreover, Italy is a member of the League of Nations. How can the Locarno and Geneva policy be reconciled with the enterprises of this unbridled megalomaniac? We need not take these Lybian performances tragically, but let us beware of the madness that might seize the entire Italian people, blinded by their glitter."

It must not be supposed for a moment, says the London *Observer*, that in his exaltation of the colonial idea Mussolini is "a vulgar jingo misled by clanking ambition," and we read:

"He is something much more serious. With a population of over 40,000,000, already larger than that of France, Great Italy increases by nearly half a million souls every year. Even Germany claims colonies again, tho the number of her emigrants is relatively small. Italy, with poorer internal resources, has the hugest emigrant surplus of any existing nation. Her annual 'export of people' amounts to some hundreds of thousands. They are hardy workers, whether as craftsmen or agriculturists—still solid masons as of old, ingenious in every applied art as in the Renaissance, while making strides in textiles and engineering. Marconi is theirs. Their claim on the score of quantity is weighted by quality to an extent that can only be underestimated by persons ignorant of modern Italian realities."

According to this London newspaper, if war between Britain and Turkey were to break out over the Mosul question, Mussolini would be more than willing to conquer the Smyrna and Adalia regions of Asia Minor, while in alliance with him the Greek General Pangalos might be expected to reoccupy Eastern Thrace.

SOVIET MARRIAGE "ANARCHY"

A COMPLETE CHANGE of view about marriage has been experienced by the Bolsheviks, we are told, just as they have entirely reversed their opinions on various other matters. Much attention is devoted by the Soviet press to the proposed reform of the marriage laws of the country and stress is laid on a remark said to have been made by Lenin, not long before his death, to the famous German Communist, Clara Zetkin, which is quoted by the Moscow *Isviestia*, as follows:

"You know, of course, the famous theory that in society based on Communism it is just as simple to satisfy one's wish for love as it is to get a drink of water. Well, to this 'drink of water' theory we owe the fact that our young generation has gone mad. This theory has caused the ruin of a great many youths. Its adepts are tireless in trying to prove that it is a 'Marxist theory.' Let us hope that we shall be spared such 'Marxism.'"

Another leader of the Communist party, quoted in *Isviestia*, is Comrade Bukharin, who says: "There are persons who believe that complete anarchy in the realm of marriage relations is a sacred law of the Communist organization. It does not matter, in their eyes, that this leads to tragedies for young girls and mothers. It does not matter that crippled children are born." Adverse critics of the Soviet Government call attention to the fact that before the revolution the only legal form of marriage was the marriage of the church. The provisional Government recognized the church marriage, but introduced as well a purely civic marriage, and divorce was provided for by certain laws. But the Soviet Government, say these critics, changed the situation by placing the church marriage under ban, altho such marriage continues to exist, and the authorities have to recognize it *de facto*. Marriage, in the Soviet way, is a mere registration, very loosely defined by law. With it, we read, began a violent propaganda about "free love," the "abolition of bourgeois morals" and "war against the old institution of family." What some call "an orgy of immorality" ensued, which struck fear into the hearts of the Soviet leaders themselves. In his book entitled "Problems of Life," Leon Trotzky says:

"The destructive period in family life is still far from ended. The process of disintegration goes on at full speed. At a conference of Moscow propagandists, some of the comrades spoke with great and justifiable anxiety of the facility with which old family ties are broken for the sake of new ones as frail as the old. In all such cases mothers and children are the victims. Who of us has not heard in private conversations complaints and lamentations about the demoralization of young Soviet workers, especially of those who belong to the Union of Communist Youths?"

This explains, says *Isviestia*, why the authorities have decided to work out a new system of marriage laws. But this has proven to be very difficult, it seems, and this newspaper adds:

"How are we to decide which form of union must be recognized as a marriage? The Peoples' Commissary for Justice, D. Kursky, answers that the Soviet judges decide this question in every individual case. But the judge decides solely on the basis of his juridical conscience, for which no directing line is drawn in our laws. His decision is not subject to restrictions or provisions. Hence, there are as many court decisions as there are judges."

The difficulty of the proposed new law, we are further advised, is that if marriage according to the law is defined in the simplest possible way, namely that it consists merely in the living together of a man and a woman, then the result will be many legally recognized polygamous marriages. On the other hand, according to this journal, if a marriage law of a more restrictive character be enacted, a large number of women and children will find themselves in the position of being illegal wives and illegitimate offspring. For this reason, we are told, the outline of the proposed new law, which was made by the chief attorney of the Soviet Union, Comrade Krylenko, has been sent to local Soviet institutions to be discust and modified by them before it is ratified by the central authorities. Commenting on these matters, the Berlin *Rul*, an anti-Bolshevik liberal daily, observes:

"It is evident from numerous reports of the discussion of this project in the provinces, which have been printed in Soviet papers, that in the eyes of the peasants all previous Soviet legislation regulating marriage has had a decidedly demoralizing effect on life in the Russian village, and that this legislation has run counter to the ideas still prevailing among the peasants. Thus, the peasant Platov, himself a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, has asserted that the peasants are still sticking to the church marriage, and that marriage is not, in their eyes, a trifling affair which may be concluded to-day and canceled to-morrow. 'Peasants,' another report says, 'are accustomed to do such things in a solemn and earnest way, but not as a joke.' It is characteristic that village men should have justly appreciated the Soviet marriage legislation as an unbecoming amusement, as a stupid experiment. It is with a great sorrow that the peasants remember the happy days when customs were pure and the family was sound. With the revolution began debauchery, and Soviet legislation introduced into the village 'ruin, family disputes, mutual enmities, numerous court-trials, vengeance, assassinations and the destruction of family ties.'"

If such is the attitude of the peasants toward existing conditions, says the *Rul*, it is apparent what they must think of Krylenko's proposal which is based on Communist principles. The above-quoted peasant, Platov, says that "the plan of the new law, a plan of polygamy, is considered in the villages as immoral," and the *Rul* adds:

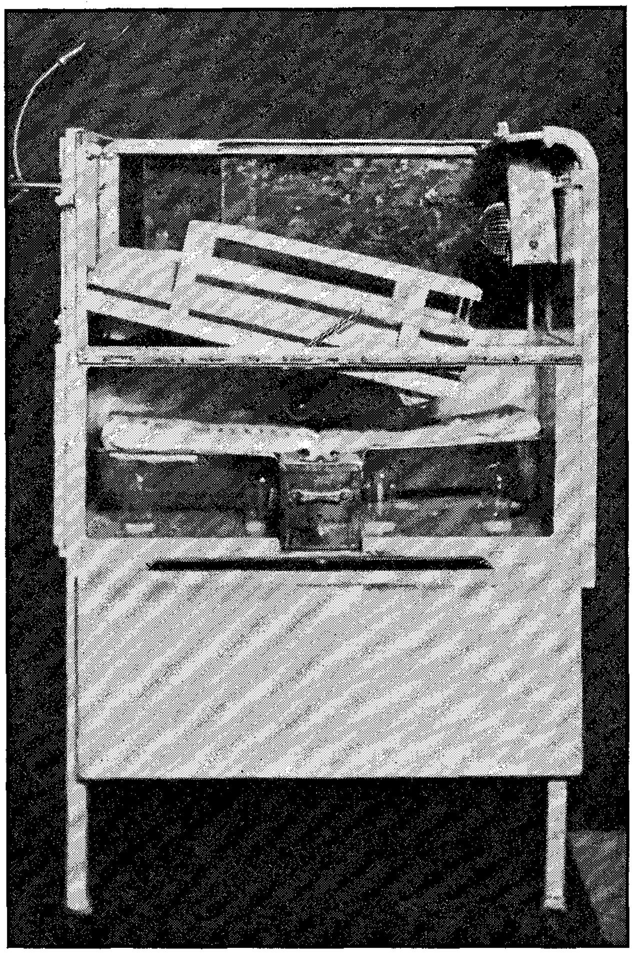
"Polygamy and polyandry are already penetrating into village life; but the plan of the new law goes still further, it actually seems to patronize these evils. If it becomes a law, its consequences will mean further demoralization and the physical degeneration of the people. As is known, the main point of this, to put it bluntly, idiotic document lies in the proposed abrogation of obligatory registration of marriages. The peasants naturally assert with unanimity that registration should be maintained, and they formulate this opinion of theirs in very expressive language: 'How can we do without registration?' they say. 'To marry a daughter is not to breed a cow.'

"Thus, it must be said that this first experiment—of letting peasants discuss in the provinces a proposed legislative measure—has been a great success. It has enabled every one to see what is the peasant attitude toward the Soviet legislation."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

ELECTRIC LAMPS SAVING THE BABIES

When little precious arrives on this mundane scene a few weeks or months ahead of time, a life-saving job is indicated for the familiar electric-light bulb. Maintenance of animal temperature in premature babies has been attempted by various measures, writes Dr. Morris G. Bowman, of the Brooklyn Hospital, in *Light* (Cleveland). Earliest records show the practise of oiling the skin of the infant, of the use of swaddling cloths, and even of young animals, such as lambs, being quartered with the premature baby to give it warmth. He goes on:



By courtesy of *Light* (Cleveland, Ohio)

A BABY-SAVING MACHINE

A modern baby incubator has two compartments: the upper to contain the baby, the lower to introduce, moisten and warm the air. The heat units are incandescent lamps controlled by electric thermo-regulators.

"Infants born before term, and some exceedingly delicate ones who are born at full term, require very special and particular care. The vitality of these children is so feeble, that if handled in the ordinary way, they survive but a few weeks.

"In the management of these cases there are three problems to be solved: the first, to maintain the animal heat; the second, to nourish the infant; the third, to prevent infection. The heat-producing power is so feeble that the body temperature greatly falls below normal unless artificial heat is constantly used. In going over the records of such cases at the Brooklyn Hospital, prior to the introduction of our baby incubators, fluctuations of 12° F. have been noted as occurring in only a few hours' time. Such fluctuation is disastrous.

"In 1880, Dr. Tarnier constructed and used a baby incubator at the Paris Maternity Hospital—a rectangular box divided into an upper and a lower compartment. The upper contained the baby and the lower was used as a heating chamber. Outside air was admitted to the lower chamber and passed over a series of bottles containing hot water. Constant temperature was maintained by eternal vigilance and the replacement of cooled water bottles with hot ones. Dr. Tarnier's incubator required constant attention, but that it was effective is shown by his report of 30 per cent. reduction in mortality.

"The child incubator was markedly improved when Hearson, its most successful developer, adapted his chick incubator to the needs of infant incubation. The general principles were the same as in Tarnier's original apparatus, but the partition between upper and lower compartments was a water-tank through which the hot fumes of an oil-lamp were conducted. This apparatus had a heat-regulating mechanism of sorts and was a marked step forward. But it was not until the adaptation of the electric incandescent lamp to incubator heating that a positive and convenient mechanism was obtained. The modern incubator is but little different from Tarnier's. It makes use of two compartments: the upper to contain the baby, the lower to introduce, moisten and warm the air. But the heat units are incandescent lamps controlled by electric thermo-regulators.

"The devices at the Brooklyn Hospital are of three types. The first is an oblong sheet-iron shell, open at top and bottom, in which the baby's bassinet is suspended. The air is kept at a roughly constant temperature by five electric lamps so arranged that one or more may be kept burning. This is extensively used in maintaining the body heat of malnourished babies.

"The second is the receiving crib into which the baby is put immediately at birth. It is a shallow boxlike table with a false bottom on which the baby rests, under which one to three lamps are kept burning. The child's head may be deprest and its feet elevated by a foot pedal. During the first few minutes after birth babies often present symptoms similar to those in surgical shock. The receiving crib is designed to treat such cases quickly. It has been of untold value.

"The premature-baby incubators are similar to the original incubator of Tarnier. They are steel and glass boxes with rolling steel covers like roll-top desks. The crib is adjustable to an angle which will elevate the feet. The heat is supplied by five lamps regulated by an electric thermo-regulator. The moisture is supplied from a reservoir from which a towel acts as wick.

"The use of incandescent lamps as heat units has made of baby incubation a relatively simple matter. They are readily controlled by mechanical regulators. The cost of operation and replacement is reasonable. They have proved much safer than any other form of electrical heat, as they are not subject to dangerous short-circuiting, and they are their own 'telltale' indicators. A burned-out bulb is readily noticed and replaced by even the most inexperienced.

"The light of the lamps serves as one of the best safeguards, for it indicates at a glance the functioning of the apparatus, and we find experienced nurses watching the light fully as much as the thermometer.

"The effect of the incubator, and the refinements which modern science has made in it, are most clearly shown by a comparison of the report of Tarnier with the results at Sloan Maternity in New York, as reported by Voorhees. Percentages were figured on the basis of a five-year period in both instances.

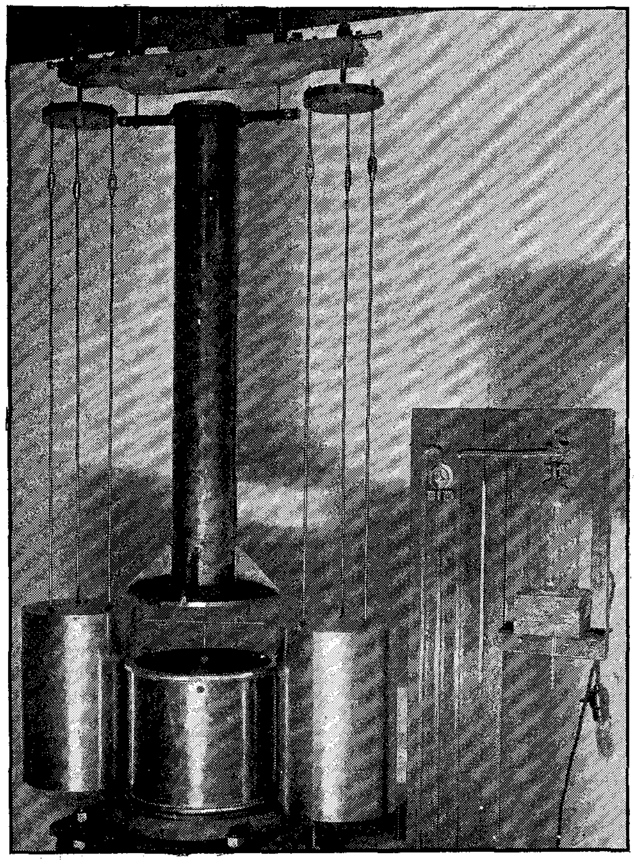
Age	*Tarnier saved without incubators*	*Tarnier saved with incubators*	*Voorhees saved with incubators*
Born at six months	0.0%	16.0%	.....
" " 6½ "	29.5%	36.6%	66.0%
" " 7 "	39.0%	49.8%	71.0%
" " 7½ "	54.0%	77.0%	89.0%
" " 8 "	78.0%	88.8%	91.0%

"From this table the necessity for artificial maintenance of body heat in the premature baby is obvious. That the modern refinement of electric heat, its ease of regulation and safety, have greatly increased the percentage of longevity in this group of babies, can not be doubted."

WEIGHING THE EARTH

THIRTY-FIVE FEET UNDERGROUND, in the sub-basement of the Electrical Building of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, may be found Dr. Paul R. Heyl. His retreats to the depths of his cave, says S. R. Winters in the Dearborn *Independent*, are in pursuance of his efforts to recheck the weight of the world. Scientists believe that there is an error in present calculations of one-fiftieth of one per cent., a matter of some few quintillion tons. We read:

"Deep in the cavern where the frost of winter and the heat of summer do not penetrate, are sensitive instruments, especially designed for weighing this globe, as well as the sun, moon and stars. It was thirty years ago that this planet was last, figuratively, put into the balances and tipped the beam within the accuracy of one part in one thousand. The present rechecking may serve to increase this accuracy to one part in ten thousand or better.



Courtesy of S. R. Winter, Washington, D. C.

SCALES TO WEIGH THE WORLD

Designed to correct an error of one-fiftieth of one per cent. in calculating the earth's weight, they can also weigh sun, moon and stars.

"'I want to find out how much heavier the earth is than that cylinder,' Doctor Heyl said, pointing to an instrument of rather insignificant appearance, compared to the immensity of the project. The apparatus contains two gold balls, whose weights are accurate to one part in 100,000, suspended from the end of an aluminum bar. The latter, in turn, is hung by means of a light wire. This permits the apparatus to rotate. Two steel cylinders are placed near these gold balls, and their attraction for moving bodies is measured by the amount the gold balls deviate from the true course of their swing. The entire mechanism is operated in a vacuum, and the observer measures its behavior at a distance through a series of mirrors. The weight of the operator as well as his body warmth would affect the true operation of the apparatus, if it were not remotely controlled.

"The gold balls of this earth-weighing apparatus are started swinging by holding a bottle of mercury near them. These balls, contrary to a report that has currency in some quarters, do not swing in an orbit. They swing back and forth as a torsion pendulum, the period of the swing being about thirty minutes. The requirements for building this apparatus were so exacting that eleven months were required for the work. Doctor Heyl hopes to complete his observations during the next year.

"Then will begin the real problem—making the mathematical calculations. The assumed error with respect to the present estimated weight of the earth is only one-fiftieth of one per cent. of the six sextillion tons which the earth is said to weigh. The experiments anticipate a reduction of this error to one five-hundredths of one per cent. or about 120 quadrillion tons at the most.

"'Of what value is it to the average person to know precisely the weight of the earth?' I inquired of Doctor Heyl.

"'For practical purposes,' he replied, 'it means a closer knowledge of gravitation. It is a function of the Bureau of Standards to determine the constants with the greatest degree of accuracy. Incidentally, the results of these experiments should give us an indication of the earth's density.'

"When Doctor Heyl has completed his present task, he will have another scientific achievement to add to an already formidable list."

SAVING COAL WITH A VACUUM-CLEANER

VACUUM CLEANING of hot-air furnaces to remove soot is recommended by Maurice L. Taylor of Ithaca, New York, as a practical way to economize heat and save coal. Writing in the Ithaca *Journal-News*, he reminds us that soot gathers in quantities in every nook and ledge and joint around the firepot of a furnace. It is a non-conductor, and serves as a blanket to hold down the heat within the firepot that we need in our living-rooms. He proceeds:

"In cold weather we open up the furnace wide, shake down the ashes too much, thereby wasting good half-burned coal, hurried into the ashpit before its value has been half consumed. Then we shovel on more coal in our desperation. Quantities of heat in a vain attempt to get through the soot deposits are forced by the drafts up the chimney. Here we develop the overheated smoke pipe, then turn in a fire alarm to save our home from destruction.

"On a mild day, when your furnace fire is running low, or has gone out, try the following suggestion. Discover the results for yourself and you will be self-convinced that you have discovered the only way to properly clean out the soot.

"I think it is best to start in our living-rooms and finish at the furnace. We use our electric vacuum-sweeper with the suction hose attached, throwing aside the attachments, use a spotlight or trouble light on an extension cord, remove the heat registers. The suction will remove all the dust from the registers and inside the heat pipes. When these have all been seen to, we will go to the furnace room. Now remove the handle from the sweeper and hang the motor with dust-bag attached in a convenient place.

"It is best to wind the end of the suction hose with waterproof paper or strips of waste cloth back five feet from the end so as to keep the hose clean. Put on some work clothes, attach the trouble light to one side of a double connection in the electric-light socket, and the vacuum-cleaner in the other side, open up the places at side of furnace marked 'clean out.' With the light in one hand and the hose in the other, turn on the electric juice and gradually work the hose around the firepot and dome of furnace. You will hear the groans of the motor as it labors in gathering the quantities of soot, transferring it to the dust-bag. Next remove one or two of the heat pipes and clean out from this point. Then take off the smoke pipe and repeat the operation from this angle. The cold-air box and base of chimney may be cleaned in like manner. If the soot in the chimney is damp, it had better be removed in other ways.

"Some may prefer to purchase an extra dust-bag so as to keep the one for furnace use. Don't try the method when the soot is hot; you will burn your dust-bag. Neither can it be well done when the soot is damp.

"The cold air should be taken from the living-rooms to the furnace and not from a cellar window as they did years ago; this primitive way ought to have disappeared years ago along with the horse-drawn street-car.

"When fresh air is required in our homes, let's take it from an open door or a window.

"I started the winter with two and a half tons of hard coal, have had two cords of wood and two tons of coke.

"When the soot was accumulated in the furnace, I could burn eight to ten tons of coal."

CATHEDRAL PLUMBING TO LAST TWENTY CENTURIES

IN THE YEAR 4000, or thereabouts, explorers who discover the moldering ruins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine amid the dense jungles on Morningside Heights, New York, will be struck dumb with amazement at the massive pipes and fittings that they will find therein. These, says the New York *Times*, are now being installed with the aim of having them last for centuries without a leak, and yet of permitting repairs without the removal of stonework. According to a statement issued by the Rev. Caleb R. Stetson, Chairman of the Committee on Fabric of the cathedral, it is the ambition of the builders to have archeologists 2,000 years hence as greatly impress as the students of to-day are by the imposing monuments of ancient Roman engineers. Experts have said that they have never seen such massive piping as that which has been built into the cathedral. The statement continues:

"The architects have given long study to the problem and assure us that this entire installation has been approached with a view of permanency beyond anything yet considered in similar construction lines.

"In planning the system of heating, for instance, the engineers are taking into consideration the probability that within fifty years this will be done by electricity. I think that undoubtedly such a system will become general within that time. We do not know, of course, how the current will be supplied—perhaps by radio—but the electrical conduits have purposely been made of extraordinary size.

"The architects have attempted to devise an electrical distributing system that will give unusual durability and flexibility. The duct system is so arranged that at any time wiring can be installed for any conceivable service without disturbing or defacing the masonry. The main conduits are of fiber, three inches in diameter, with special joints.

"As far as the architects know, fiber ducts of this kind have never been used in building construction. They have been in use for many years for underground work in cities, and were designed for durability in places where metal ducts could not well be used. The ducts are being entirely surrounded with concrete, and in case the fiber itself deteriorates the channels left in the concrete would admirably serve the same purpose.

"The ducts start at the main electrical room in the basement of the cathedral and continue through the floors of the basement, the main nave floor and at several levels throughout the height of the nave. They terminate in heavy cast brass outlet boxes set in the floors and designed to be covered by the flagging.

"The same care has been taken in designing the pipes which will carry the water from the roof. Unlike the old cathedrals, with their open-mouthed, dripping gargoyles, St. John the Divine will have the rain-water brought down inside the heavy walls. Damage by freezing is often caused to exterior pipes, and they would also have to be carried through various parapet walls of masonry, always a source of trouble.

"To avoid the clogging of the drain-pipes by freezing, a melting device will be built at the gutter opening so that live steam can be turned on to melt the ice and snow.

"A more detailed description of the roof water or leader pipes may be of interest. The pipe is six inches in diameter and of extra heavy copper, one-third inch thick, with fittings of heavy cast brass. Cast brass is not subject to corrosion and will not stretch or leak as would copper fittings.

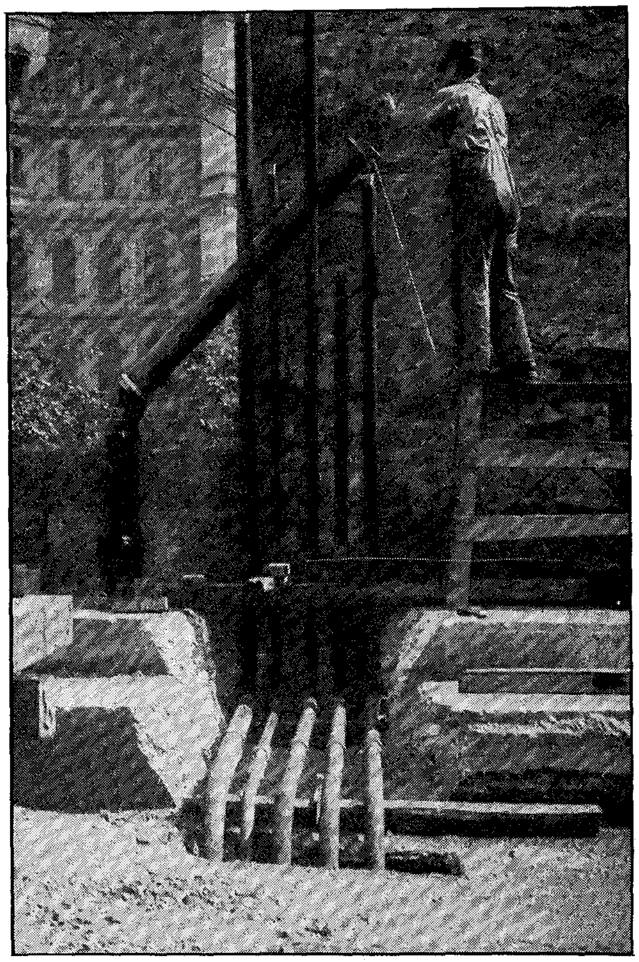
"The pipe is coated with pitch, wrapt with two inches of insulation made of roofing felt and asphaltic roofing and built solidly into the masonry, all sharp angles being avoided. Should these pipes deteriorate in a few hundred years, it is quite possible that the masonry openings would carry down the roof water.

"Copper and brass were also considered for the steam piping, but were discarded in favor of wrought-iron because of the considerable expansion which the piping must stand. Furthermore, it was desired to weld all of the joints, in order to avoid fittings, and pipes of copper are weak at the edges of the weld.

"The steam-pipes are of double, extra strong wrought-iron pipe, five-eighths of an inch thick, with an interior diameter of two and one-half or three inches. They are covered with pitch, then with a thick covering of 85 per cent. magnesia, and then with two thicknesses of two-ply asphaltic roofing, wired on. In so far as possible provision has been made for the removal and replacement of this piping."

RADIO AID TO RIVER SERVICE

THE OHIO RIVER and its tributaries furnish a means of transportation in steamers and barges which depend upon the stages of the water for the rapidity with which they can go from lock to lock. In order to facilitate this Major W. W. Parker, U. S. Engineer Office, Cincinnati, has arranged with Lewis M. Crosley, vice-president of the Crosley Radio Corporation, and former officer in charge of engineering work with this outfit, to broadcast the river stages, precipitation and weather in the Ohio Valley, through the WLW super-power station. We read in *The Crosley Radio Weekly* (Cincinnati):



By courtesy of Dr. H. H. Russell

SUPER-PLUMBING FOR A CATHEDRAL

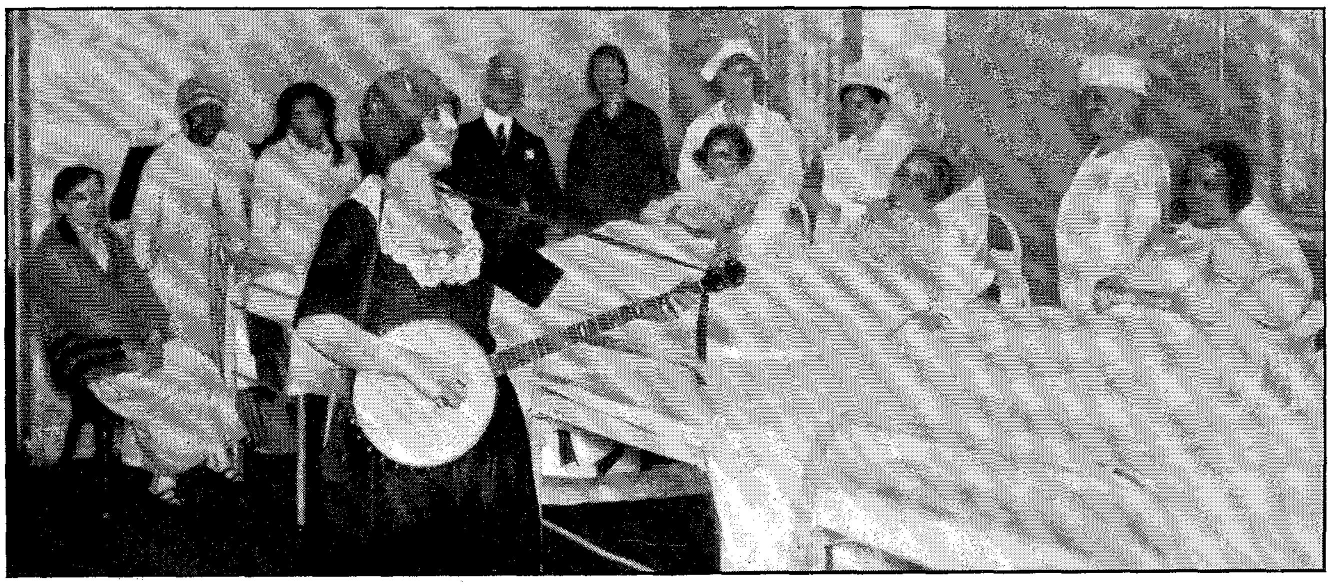
Welded wrought-iron steam-pipes and a roof water-pipe of extra heavy copper, part of the system of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, designed to last for centuries. The workman in the picture is placing a fitting of heavy cast brass on the roof water-pipe.

"This is the first record of radio broad-casting river stages, and the results of this important work has been most beneficial to boatmen, shippers and tourists depending upon the historic Ohio River for transportation. The reports are broadcast daily at ten o'clock and Sunday at ten-thirty in the morning.

"Condition of the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo, and of the Kanawha River, from Charleston to Point Pleasant, is supplied in the service through the radio station. Severe storms of the past winter made it impossible for the lock masters to receive river stages by telephone, and the officials of the dam at Cairo would have been entirely isolated if it had not been for the reports sent to them by radio-broadcasting.

"Business executives of chambers of commerce and officials of the Engineer Office are enthusiastic in their praise of the work that radio is doing to revolutionize the method of broadcasting information of great value to everybody concerned in Ohio River transportation.

"Nearly every large boat along the river as well as the concerns depending upon water transportation are installing receiving sets for the purpose of gaining time in handling the river commerce."



By courtesy of the National Association for Music in Hospitals

MUSIC HATH CHARMS TO SOOTHE ALSO THE SICK—AND TO CURE THEM

Miss Fanny Washington, great-great niece of George Washington, singing Virginia songs in a Metropolitan Hospital ward on Welfare Island, New York. Many calls are said to have come from doctors throughout the country to have music introduced into their hospitals.

A SOCIETY FOR HOSPITAL MUSIC

MUSIC AS A CURATIVE FACTOR in disease has long been discust by physicians, but its practical use in hospitals has been generally disregarded, says *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). During the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale requested music in the hospitals, and the "corridor singing" established in 1860 in St. Thomas's and other London hospitals grew out of her belief in its efficacy. To quote further:

"The value of singing has long been known to nurses through empirical methods. Mrs. Isa Maud Ilsen, writing in *The American Journal of Nursing*, says: 'One night an old Irish woman suffering so much from inflammatory rheumatism that she could not sleep, altho she had been given *quantum sufficit* of an opiate which failed to quiet her, tossed and moaned. I began softly to sing an old Irish tune—soon she slept.'

"Because of this and similar experiences, Mrs. Ilsen, when she was in charge of hospitals during the World War, under the War Department and the American Red Cross, used music as an aid in surgical, medical, corrective, and reconstruction cases in much the same manner as she had conducted music treatment for many years previously, in hospitals throughout the country, at the very bedsides of the patients. Mrs. Ilsen was appointed director of music in the military hospitals for our returned soldiers, giving this country the honor of being the first to put organized music in military hospitals.

"Mrs. Ilsen also organized and directed musical activities for the New York Tuberculosis Association, creating the work from nothing; after two years she had the wards of fifteen tuberculosis hospitals under her care in the city of New York. Calls came from nearly every other type of hospital in the vicinity for her 'kind of music.'

"Again quoting from *The Journal of Nursing*, Mrs. Ilsen says: 'By "organized music" for want of a better term, I mean (a) rightly chosen as to words, character of composition, tone color, rhythm, repetition, all so combined as to soothe, to give hope, to stimulate interest in life, to those hearing it; (b) music that is appropriate, that is rightly rendered by the right people, by musicians possest of a personality to bring cheer, able to go through their part undaunted by any emergency that may arise in the ward, artists who will so render the music they bring that the patients will say

"The music in our hearts we bore
Long after it was heard no more."

The nerves and memories of the sick retain impressions of the music and the musicians much longer and more vividly than do the normally active with many diversions.'

"Going into a hospital and giving an entertainment or concert which wins the confidence and approval of the doctors, the hospital authorities, and the staff, is a matter which calls for experience and organization.

"For this reason, a group has recently organized as the National Association for Music in Hospitals which 'was formed and incorporated a few months ago for the purpose of introducing music into hospital life under the jurisdiction and with the cooperation of the medical heads of each hospital, and to introduce such music, in such a manner as shall be an adjunct to the medical treatment, without infringing any hospital regulations.'

"Mrs. Ilsen was secured as director of music, and the lines of work and the methods of conducting the programs are based on her work. Altho the organization has been in existence only a short time, many calls have come from doctors throughout the country who are desirous of having properly arranged musical programs, properly given, introduced into their hospitals; while those who have an intimate knowledge through experimentation of the effectiveness of musical programs arranged with their therapeutic value in mind, desire to increase their use.

"About a score of hospitals in the State of New York have asked for programs, and calls have been received from States in the north and east and also as far west and south as New Mexico and Tennessee."

A BLOOD TEST FOR SEX—A simple chemical test by which sex can be determined with reasonable accuracy has been developed by Dr. Dewey G. Steele and Dr. Agnes Zemiet, working at the University of Wisconsin, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). The test has been applied to cattle and birds, and it works also on human beings. We read:

"In an accuracy trial, 20 pigeons were placed in the proper category out of 20 tried; of 77 fowl, 63 were ranked with the correct sex; and with 17 cattle there were no errors. The test is doubly sure with poultry, as the feathers have been found to give an additional, but reversed reaction. Using this criterion of sex, poultrymen can kill off the useless males early in life, Dr. Steele said. While emphasizing that the technique is still in the laboratory stage, Dr. Steele indicated that the test might be of use in criminology and in showing the sex of unborn children. The test may also be of use to biologists, in order to reveal body changes following the transplantation of male sex glands. The procedure in the case of cattle consists in adding hydrochloric acid and an oxidizing solution to a test-tube sample of serum, diluted 100 times, of the animals to be examined. Four drops of methyl green dye are then introduced, whereupon serum taken from females gives a green color, and that originating in males, a red. The explanation of the reaction is a difference in the appetite for oxygen of the serum from males and females, in Dr. Steele's opinion."

FAKE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ARCHITECTURAL STUDY

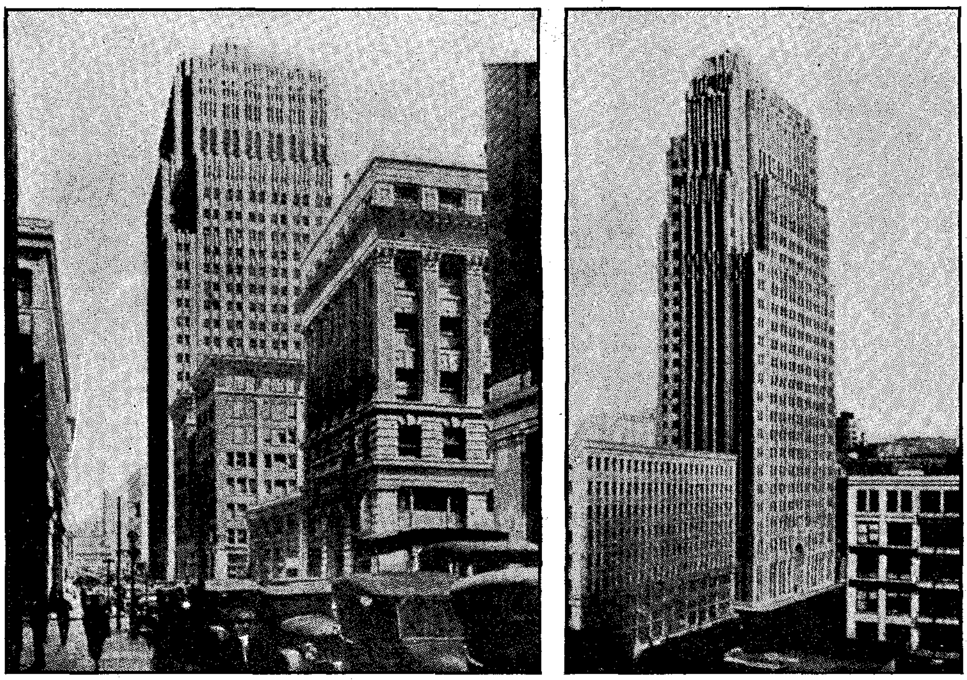
HOW A PROPOSED BUILDING may be studied in connection with its environment by means of composite photographs of a small model combined with a view of the intended location, is told in *The Journal of the American Institute of Architects*, by Timothy L. Pflueger, one of the architects of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Building in San Francisco, which was the object of this particular study. The isolated position of the building on a narrow street several squares distant from the main geographical and traffic artery of the city, and the fact that this location would leave the building the dominating structure on this part of the city's skyline for many years, until the entire character of its growth is changed, called, he tells us, for an unusual method. He writes:

"The main sidewalk or pedestrian view is to be had from the intersection of the street on which the building faces and Market Street, two blocks distant. This made of particular importance the sharp perspective view of the street façade and the portion which showed above the tops of the adjoining eight-story buildings. The isolated position in the city's skyline made its distant view even more important, and the glimpses that were to be obtained from various near-by streets or intersections had likewise to be given study. Had the building been tucked in the midst of many other large buildings, straight massive walls, allowing its neighbors to provide the entourage or 'building up,' would have been the thing, but this structure is practically surrounded on all sides by a plateau of eight-story buildings. Thus there were other things to consider; the near-by glimpses and the distant silhouette. To make perspective for full study of these angles would have been impractical and would not have given the results obtained by the use of the model. With our model we were able to walk any direction and distance (at the right scale) to view our problem. The model was made in sections and the continuity of vertical lines allowed us to slide the various sections up and down. There was no guesswork as to foreshortening from the various view-points.

"In order to show the owners something definite as well as to make further studies ourselves, we made photographs of the model from the various angles, had them enlarged to the right scale to fit other photos of the existing surroundings, and then made new negatives of the original composite, and had final prints and enlargements made from them. The visualization for the layman was complete.

"The model also allowed us to study the effects of sunlight at various times of the day. An electric reflector rigged up on a high pole was our toyland sun, and with it, projections and the effect of contrasting curved and sharp faces of piers were studied, also the horizontal shadows. It was surprizing to see how much showed up at one-eighth-inch scale. A full height sectional model at three-quarter-inch scale and full size models of the curved and sharp piers and the repeating spandrels were also made and set out in the sun. The flowering of the secondary vertical motifs was only arrived at from the light studies which showed that ornamentation confined only between the piers left the effect rather flat.

"The model was made of cut-out cardboard with wood molds, run to accurate scale profiles for vertical piers. Paper cut-outs, adhesive tape, toothpicks, pins, chewing-gum, and so forth, did for the details, and isinglass—with muntins in Chinese white—for windows. The whole was painted the desired color, stone joints marked off, and stones picked out in shades."


FAKE PICTURES, TO SHOW HOW THE NEW BUILDING WOULD LOOK

POISONOUS HAIR DYES

A MARKED PREVALENCE IN Brooklyn, New York, of a skin affection of the scalp and face, resulting from the increased use of hair dyes is reported by Dr. Charles F. Pabst, medical examiner of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, in the New York *American*. The custom of dyeing the hair has been revived, he says, with disastrous results, as evidenced by numerous cases of scalp-inflammation throughout the borough. Not only the scalp, but also the face and neck frequently show the effects produced by the poisonous ingredients in hair dyes. He writes:

"The majority of cases that have come to my attention occur in those who attempt to blacken their gray hair. A strong dye is necessary in order to produce this change, and few scalps can resist the action of the chemicals which are used. Lead, mercury, and silver nitrate are the substances most commonly employed, and all these are extremely irritating to the skin, and highly poisonous.

"The inflammation caused by a hair dye is not produced immediately, but usually appears the following day. The scalp feels hot and tender, and large red spots appear. The pain and burning increase, and in many cases blisters are formed. The broken skin now absorbs the poison itself, and the effects of it are felt in other parts of the body. In some patients the eyelids become swollen, and shut, and the redness extends down the face and neck, accompanied with severe smarting and pain. The kidneys soon become irritated by the absorbed poisons, and I have treated cases where the life of the patient hung in the balance.

"I wish women would realize that gray hair is not a sign of advanced age, because in many families gray hair is hereditary. I have known families in which all the members were gray before they reached their twenty-first year. Many women dye their gray hair because they wish to bob it, but there is no reason why gray hair should not be bobbed. Many women with gray bobbed hair are very beautiful, and I have observed that gray-haired people usually have happy dispositions and enjoy excellent health.

"In Colonial days it was the custom for people to wear white wigs, which gave their face a youthful appearance, and enhanced their beauty.

"In order to avoid needless damage to the skin, I urge women to obtain their medical advice from physicians, and not from barbers and hair-dressers, who may be experts in their own line, but possess insufficient medical knowledge to enable them to qualify as advisors on matters pertaining to health."

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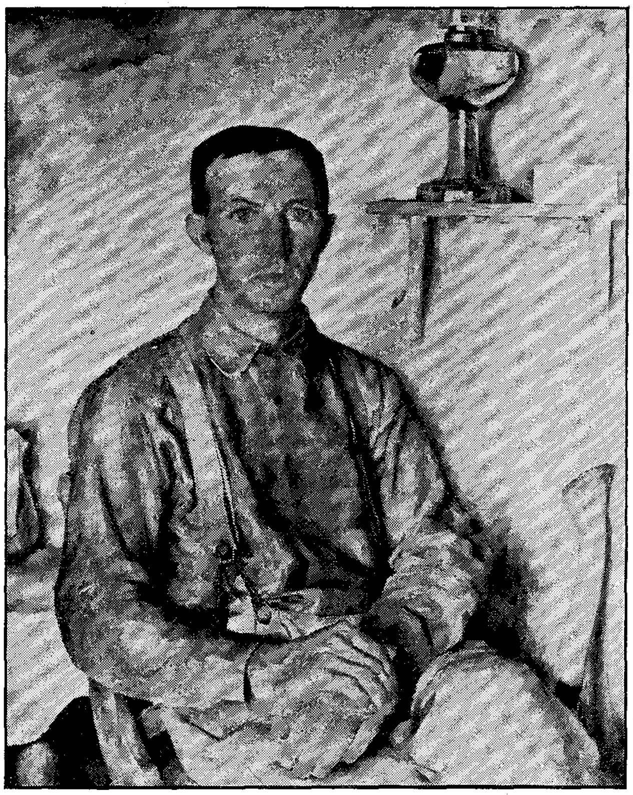
Springfield, Missouri

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

A PAINTER OF LABOR

THE UNINITIATED OFTEN WONDER how pictures come to be made. An American painter tells us that "any art expression corresponds to some 'emotional click'." If that needs explanation, let it be said that "contact with some combination of forms makes something inside you click." These "clicks" are frequent in James Chapin when he beholds those sections of the human race who are condemned to hard labor. We do not find that the clicks take on any particular sociological significance like the art of Millet or of the Belgian Meunier. As Margaret Bruening explains Mr. Chapin in *The International Studio*, it is merely the beauty of the spectacle that moves him. Perhaps the fact that he sojourned in Belgium in his student days and came under the influence of Meunier explains something of this predilection. Chapin, however, instead of working in bronze, paints in rather delicate harmonies. His themes, says Miss Bruening, "sometimes impress one as quite unusual for a delicate-hued palette." His "Road Gang" shows a group "gathered around a huge stone-crusher that is like a Moloch ready to destroy its devotees." Then there is "Laborers at Lunch," where "big sculptural figures are woven into plastic rhythms." There are commonplace scenes that "disclose beneath something of the essential values of human life and human labor, so that the painting ceases to be accidental and particular, but becomes charged with a universal significance." Who is this man?



Courtesy of New Gallery

THE RETICENT FARMER

Emmet Marvin, who looks you in the face from James Chapin's canvas, but conceals his thoughts of you.

"James Chapin was born in West Orange, New Jersey, when it was more of a rural than a suburban community. His first training for an artistic career was given him at Cooper Union after working hours, and later at the Art Students League. Finally, when he had saved a little money, he went to Antwerp to work out his own salvation in his own way, feeling that criticisms were about all he could get from schools. He found he could have meals at a longshoreman's eating-house for forty francs a month, and for ten francs more he could rent a garret-room in the Dutch town. The franc was not the fluctuating and deprest thing it is now, for those fifty francs represented exactly ten dollars, and could be relied on to continue to represent them so long as there were any to be found in the American boy's pockets. The savings stretched thus over two years.

"When the young artist returned to America he devoted himself to painting, and might be said to begin his artistic career. No one is less 'arty' than this artist. He has never belonged to any art communities or clubs. He probably knows fewer artists than the average person. He is, in fact, something of a hermit, altho he is far from morose or unsocial. But there has been a struggle, and it has profoundly affected his life and his habits, for now that his pictures sell and a mild wave of comparative prosperity may be discerned, he has not changed his manner of life or relaxed his industry.

"Yet one exception must be made, for it is an important one. Last summer he indulged his liking for farm life and found in New Jersey a community where there was still a native-born American element on the farms. Here it was possible to escape art and 'artiness' and yet paint with the inspiration of new material and congenial surroundings. Among the canvases that came back from this holiday, if one may call it that, was the portrait of a farmer, Emmet Marvin. It was exhibited with other canvases in the early fall and made a decided impression on the visitors who viewed the show. It depicted the man sitting somewhat stolidly in a chair against the background of a living-room, or kitchen. The simplicity of the arrangement is the first impression. As you study the canvas the subtlety of the relations of planes, and the delicate but firm equilibrium of the whole composition grow on you. The ax handle, the line of shelf, the upright of the glass—every detail apparently so incidental and irrelevant is recognized to be an integral part of this design that is carried out in such fluid rhythms. And it is the man himself who looks at you from those pale-blue eyes. He means to tell you nothing; he is reticent, not fully at his ease, and screening himself behind an impassive face. But you look through his eyes into depths of life, experience, and temperament. You turn away almost abashed that you have been able to penetrate the reserve he has built up."

His work of recent date "shows a growth in serenity, less violence in the impetus of the attack, a greater harmony, and sincerity." Further:

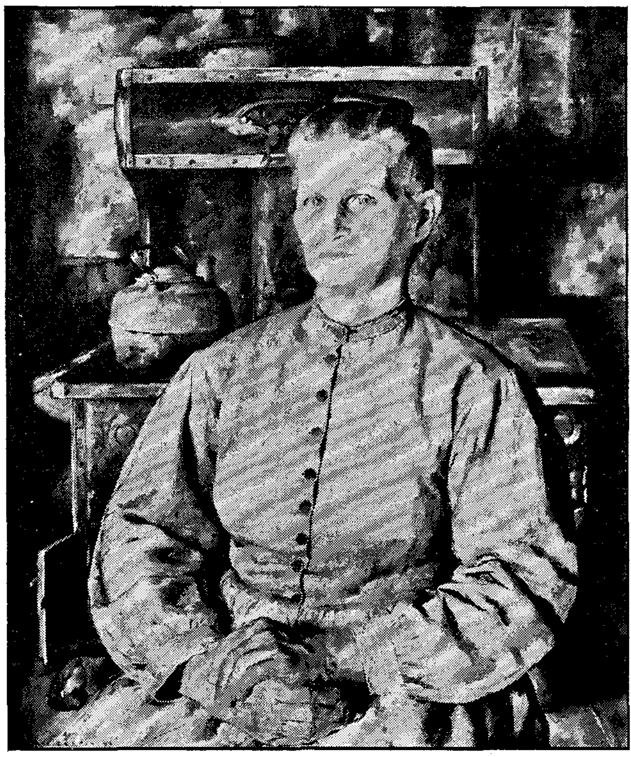
"Whatever eliminations or abbreviations occur, appear to be necessitated by emotional content rather than by theoretical considerations of technique. This is the world as an artist sees it, and has conveyed its message of beauty to us convincingly in his own idiom. Here is a man plowing, with the horses straining as the plow cuts the heavy soil; or here is an orchard with its old trees and grassy carpet. But one sees more than this. For there is such concentration, such elimination of all but essentials, that one feels something of elemental forces, of all human labor, of all growing things, of all fruits of the earth, and the sun and the wind and the rain that bring them to their perfection."

One other point:

"Mr. Chapin not only sees color in the world, but color is precisely the material out of which he builds up the world on his canvases. He appears to organize color planes into plastic rhythms in which the opposition and the balance of both color and volume contribute clearly to the harmony and unity of the pattern."

"WISEST, BRIGHTEST, MEANEST" AFTER THREE HUNDRED YEARS

THE HALOS THAT TIME PERMITS to grow about some heads tend to obscure the reality of the person so adorned. But the virtues of Lord Bacon, such as they were, have never beamed in so resplendent a manner as to blind his fellow countrymen to his real nature. Three hundred years have passed since the April 9 when he died, from a chill caught while engaged in experiments that are probably the foundations of our cold-storage system. Many British papers observe his tercentenary in terms that take their cue from Pope's famous dictum—"the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind." It is as "a mean Elizabethan" that Lord Bacon looms before the Manchester *Guardian*. "His own contemporaries and countrymen, uniquely rich tho they were in genius, saluted him as one of their most illustrious figures, and posterity has not quarreled with their verdict." The history of his fame runs like this:



PAINTED IN THE FARM KITCHEN

Chapin's portrait of Ella Marvin.

"Voltaire has joined with Ben Jonson in acknowledging the greatness of Bacon. Lawyers have placed him high among our Lord Chancellors; historians have argued that his political wisdom might have saved the Stuarts; philosophers have called him the Columbus of experimental science; ingenious scholars, recruited from America and Germany as well as from this country, have seen in him the secret Shakespeare, and plain men have always found him the most succulent of essayists. Yet upon this sun of Renaissance glory there are spots so large and so black that they are quite as visible as the brightness."

It was not "undisciplined exuberance" that made him vicious, *The Guardian* goes on to analyze. Such a state might appeal to the imagination and win understanding if not forgiveness. "But his sins were persistent and petty."—

"To hear about them is to be shocked as one would be were one to learn that some really magnanimous captain of industry had begun life by stealing the pennies from a blind man's tin. This dismal paradox was accepted frankly by his early critics, who, like Pope and Macaulay, dismissed him as 'the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.' But more recent writers, honorably eager to clear the reputation of their idol, have sought to show that his failings were the product of his age, and that he has in any case been censured beyond his deserts. Is it possible to agree with these partial biographers? The attempt is at any rate worth making, for in the course of it we are given a glimpse of the most splendid and one of the least understood phases in our history."

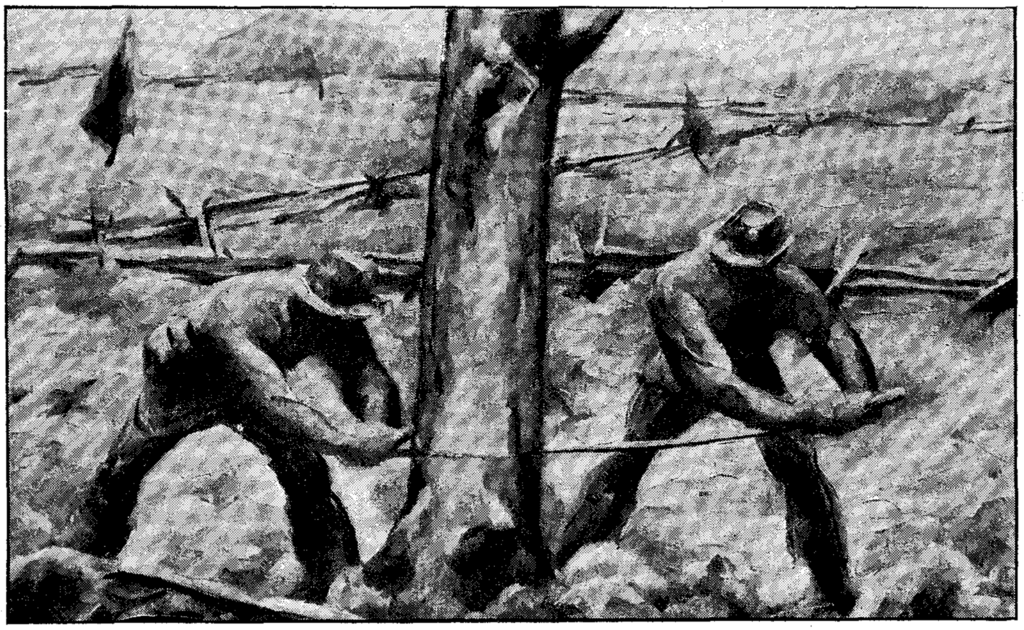
With this kind of introduction *The Guardian* goes on to sketch the career of the "mean" Elizabethan in brilliant outline:

"Bacon was born into the inner circle of Tudor England. His father was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and he was related to the Cecils. To be a power behind the throne and to guide some prince along the paths of rational philosophic government was his first and last ambition. Books and pure learning as ends in themselves had no charm for him. He had caught the infection of the active, creative years through which he lived, and, conscious of his own ability, he longed to employ it for the public good and for his own aggrandizement. No doubts assailed him as to his own fitness to direct the affairs of State; never has there been a more superior person. Having studied mankind and tabulated its weakness and folly, he set out, equipped with his scientific knowledge of human nature, to climb. By indignities, he said, men come to dignities, and, again, a mixture of falsehood is like alloy with gold, which may make the coin better. Once at Court he did as the courtiers did—crouched at the feet of the great and clutched at whatever came to his hand. We meet him as Queen's Counsel prosecuting with cold efficiency the young nobleman who had showered favors upon him; gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come, and there was nothing more to be expected from Essex and much from the Queen. He ingratiates himself with another young spark and flatters him, altho he knows him to be the evil genius of the King. He drops with an alacrity that is born of his terror of offending the mighty his righteous opposition to a monstrous marriage. He is mixed up in the torture and cross-examination on the rack of a Somerset parson. Finally he is disgraced on the charge of corruption, which he admitted to be true, and in his retirement he pleads to be reinstated with the same lack of dignity he had shown in youth when pleading for advancement. Some of these scores against him may be false, but their cumulative effect is irresistible. It is a strange desire, as Bacon himself once remarked, to seek power over others and to lose power over a man's self. How are we to condone such a record in one so gloriously gifted?

"Poverty is a plea that philosophers, who should inherit the ascetic tradition of Diogenes's tub, can scarcely advance. An accident did certainly deprive Bacon of his rightful patrimony and cause him to go to the money-lenders, but we should be paying a poor compliment to his genius if we excused him on that score. Besides, he aimed at power for higher reasons than simply of winning riches. Perhaps we shall understand him best if we imagine an artist of our own day fervently convinced that what he has to say ought to be heard by every one and not only by the narrow audience of literary specialists to which by temperament he is allied. We may picture such a man, impatient of confining himself to the work for which he is really fitted, experimenting hopefully with 'a best seller,' and refusing to believe that he had not succeeded in writing one, and angling for the approval of the cinema magnates, and losing, in the forlorn attempt to adjust himself to these worldly standards, his own sense of values. Bacon's shame was of course more terrible than that of this modern would be, to whatever depths he descended. But Bacon lived in an era when people of all types rioted to extremes, and when action was so furious that there was little time for criticism. It is noticeable that Bacon's lobbyings did not excite the disgust of his contemporaries, any more than the piracy and looting of the sea-dogs touched any chords of conscience either in statesmen or in public opinion. We are too apt, through our admiration for Shakespeare, to regard the Elizabethans as serene demigods. In fact, they had one foot in the Middle Ages, and the more we study them the more we are imprest by their crudities and cruelties. Among these inspired barbarians Bacon never quite found his niche. His writings are touched with the fire of their imagination in the use of words, and the magnificent sweep of his activities is bred of their energy and hopefulness. But he was not meant to jostle with them in their crowded places. Like Angelo he was a man whose blood was very snow-broth, and like Angelo he plunged into the world of sense and it betrayed him."

Other journals are almost as severe. Edith Shackleton, however, writing in the London *Evening Standard*, imagines Lord Bacon "may have been one of those baffling men who show a queer contradiction in what they are and what they do, and are tolerated, sometimes even adored, because duller folk find it easier to endure villainy than to deprive themselves of charm." She adds:

"Odd that to-day there should be even this humblest thought given to Bacon's personality, since it is the last part of him he would have expected to survive! Yet here we are, rejecting the mighty philosopher he seemed to the eighteenth century, rejecting that Jekyll and Hyde conjuration of Macaulay, who could examine a poor wretch being tortured on the rack and yet 'made an immortal epoch in the history of science,' and trying to make new measures of our own.



THE RHYTHM OF LABOR

It is really that, but Mr. Chapin appends the more prosaic title of "Two Men Sawing."

"And we may remember, cad tho Bacon was, that it is no small matter that, like Huxley after him, he popularized science; no small matter that in spite of the dyspeptic air of some of the essays—notably that on love—he demonstrated the great theorem of the livableness of life and did all he could to increase that livableness even in such kitchen matters as cold storage; no small matter that he turned from the euphuism of the Elizabethans and wrote simple, strong English that makes some of his work seem indestructible, for all we complain of its lack of melody.

"I can never understand why anybody should suppose that Bacon wrote the plays of Shakespeare. If Shakespeare did not write those plays Ben Jonson would have found out—and told us. But, all the same, there is still a flower to be found for his tomb.

"For Bacon this tercentenary falls unluckily at an ebbing of his glory. One imagines that he could have borne Macaulay's scathing analysis of his character, careful accountancy of the bribes he accepted, and scornful description of his desertion of his friends when his own advancement seemed to demand such baseness, for Bacon had so profound a faith in the integrity and importance of his words that he felt safe with posterity, and Macaulay praised him where he himself felt that praise was due.

"But what would he have made of Mr. Alfred Noyes coming along, as he did the other day, and declaring in the authentic voice of our time, that the once revered philosopher was narrow-minded as a medieval physician, and that instead of advancing learning he obstructed scientific progress, as in his rejection of the theory of the circulation of the blood, his contempt for the microscope and telescope and the Copernican theory? They are but mean garlands we are bringing to-day to this festival, which prophecy might once have adorned with Shakespeare's own laurels. And yet, even across three centuries, there reaches some fascination of this man who made such efficient use of the vices of his time that disgrace did not fall on him until he was sixty."

SCHOOLING A MUSICAL AUDIENCE

GETTING ON THE NERVES as well as the ears of his audience seems a pastime of Dr. Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. For the final concerts before both New York and Philadelphia audiences surprizes were in store which led to reprisals so far as audiences are permitted to take them out on the conductor. New York hissed and booed the playing of Edgar Varese's composition called "Amériques," a work belonging to the extreme modern school of dissonance. Philadelphia, it would appear, greeted this work in a similar spirit. But this was not the head and front of their worst offending. Many in the audiences in the Quaker City have been addicted to the habit which helped to make office-work endurable for Charles Lamb. He came late, so he waggishly said, and made up for that by leaving early. Mr. Stokowski has tried to break his audiences of this annoying habit, and finally hit upon a clever scheme which pointed the moral and at the same time provided him with a sufficient alibi. What the audience saw was a direct satire of their own habits. The opening piece began with only two performers seated on the stage. From time to time others sauntered or hurried in, took their places and joined the chorus. Some were not careful about stumbling over their already seated brethren. The number was finished with a finally completed orchestral quota. The concluding number of the program reversed the procedure. Musicians stopt playing from time to time, limbered their instruments and departed, until Mr. Stokowski alone remained to receive whatever approbation was left in an outraged audience. Some, of course, were amused, some indignant, those who had found the outrage unendurable were gathered in the lobby and venting their indignation. Then the next morning the Philadelphia *Record* lets in a little light on their injured souls:

"Music lovers who attend the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and who jumped at the conclusion that Conductor Leopold Stokowski was poking fun at them when, on Friday afternoon last, he produced a program in which his musicians, after the manner of the audience, arrived late and departed early, seem to have been all wrong. Mr. Stokowski was laughing, not at their reception of a lesson in manners, but at their ignorance. They did not know that the scores of the numbers he played called for the appearance and departure of the musicians in small groups during the interpretation. The conductor was merely following the directions of the composers.

"This explanation of the arrangement and interpretation of last week's program should be satisfying to those who were offended, even tho it still leaves some things unexplained. For instance, Dr. Stokowski has been engaged for years in giving Philadelphia a musical education, and as an aid to that end his programs invariably contain interpretive notes calculated to promote a fuller understanding on the part of his auditors; but by a singular coincidence the program notes of last week contained no allusion to the unusual arrangements for the seating of the orchestra. By another seeming coincidence, two compositions of this extraordinary character were chosen for the same program—tho conceivably that might have been done for reasons apart from those which appear obvious. Finally, one can not but wonder if the composers' directions, dictating the time for the entrance and exit of the musicians, call for the comedy element which was so strongly accentuated in the manner of their coming and going.

"The orchestra leader has unquestionably been annoyed and his artistic perceptions offended by the behavior of his audiences; and if he has taken advantage of an opportunity to convey a message of rebuke in such form as to afford him considerable amusement and leave him with a technical alibi, so much the more credit is due to his cleverness.

"The truth is that Dr. Leopold Stokowski has established himself in such a position in Philadelphia that he can do pretty much as he pleases. He has made of his orchestra the leading organization of the kind in the country, to which even Boston and New York ungrudgingly do homage; and he knows we can not get along without him. The eccentricities of genius are proverbial. If it happens that they make for publicity—even for sensational publicity—the patrons of music whose backing has brought the Philadelphia Orchestra to its present position of proud preeminence are not likely to shed tears."

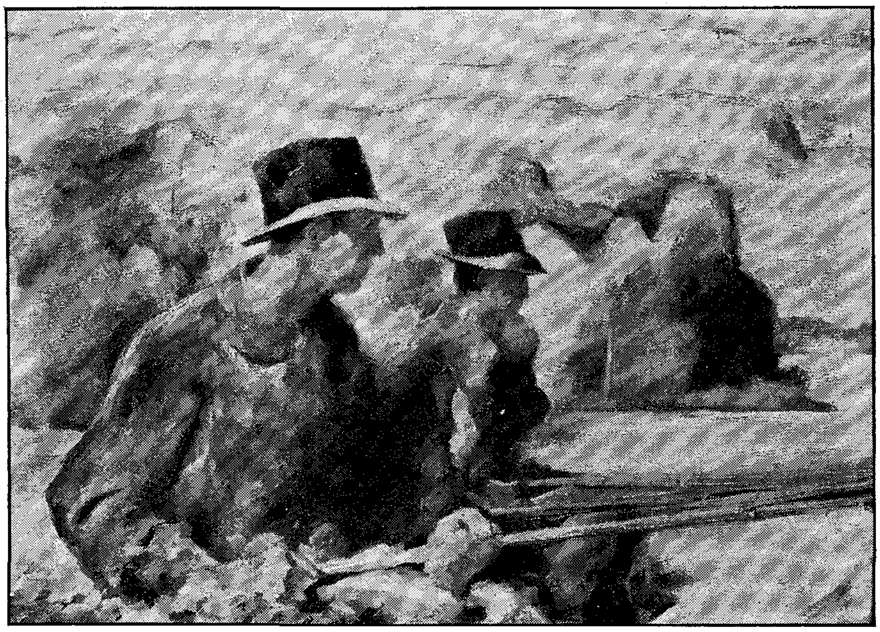
The jokesmith in the case will read with delight the comments of news-sheets outside his immediate area. "Mr. Stokowski's manner of teaching the lesson may not have been fair to those members of the audience that were not late," says the Albany *Evening News*, "but it was a striking demonstration that will be remembered." "The incident may inure to the benefit of audiences at large as well as to those on the stage in Philadelphia," observes the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, enlarging the application of the lesson. The Providence *News* has its say also:

"Mr. Stokowski would say, of course, that the music was played accurately, without the loss of an instrument. But the audience did not like to have its mood wrecked by the comings and goings of the players. 'Of course, you didn't,' Mr. Stokowski might say, 'but neither do my players like to have their moods wrecked by the comings and goings of people in an audience.'

"Was Mr. Stokowski justified? We can not dispute that his rebuke to an annoying type of concert-goer was well-merited. But what about those present who were present on time, as they always are, and ready to remain in reverence to the last beat? Surely they have a grievance. Yet even they, we imagine, would gladly admit that they did not mind suffering so picturesquely on this occasion, if it saves them from late-comers in the future. Let us hope that it will. The interpretation of great musical works is not like the performance of circus stunts, nor is the listening to them an adventure in easy wonderment. Great art and fine artists deserve better treatment than is accorded them by people who think their obligation to an orchestra ends with their paying the price of admission to a concert."

Theater audiences are quite as much in need of the lesson as are the concert assemblages. Musical shows often sing their last lines to the backs of a retreating audience, and few have escaped the discomforts caused by late-comers. Upon which the New Haven *Register* remarks:

"Imagine what would happen if a company of actors attempted thus to reprimand its audience. The minor characters might go through their lines carefully leading up to the entrance of the star and the star might be a minute or two late. The play would be practically ruined. The audience would probably be disgusted also if half the cast was taken with a fit of coughing. Yet actors and musicians are probably very nearly as much disturbed by the bad manners of audiences as the audiences would be disturbed if the performers were similarly lax. In Philadelphia, in fact, forty first-row patrons walked out when given a demonstration of their own behavior. There are rights on both sides here. The audience should respect those of the persons on the stage just as the persons on the stage respect those of the audience."



LET'S GO FISHIN'

Besides the "silent intensity" of these figures, Mr. Chapin, the artist, was interested in "the pattern of color they made against water, hills and sky."

THE ARTIST OF THE COVER

RATHER IN THE CLASSICAL TRADITION, but with a feeling entirely modern, is the picture reproduced on the cover this week from an American master who died in 1923. Born at Cleveland, Ohio, January 21, 1868, Max Bohm began his art education in the Cleveland Art School. From here he went to Paris in 1887 and worked in the studios of Jean Paul Laurens, Lefebvre, and Benjamin Constant. He remained abroad, with occasional visits to America, until 1915, when he returned to this country for his permanent residence. His works have been awarded many prizes and private collectors and leading museums have sought examples. After his death a memorial exhibition was held in the Grand Central Art Galleries, and from the catalog of that exhibition we cite an appreciation written by his fellow artist, Elliott Daingerfield:

"Always, in any consideration of a man's work, we should first find his view-point, and from that follow the delivery of his message, whether it be in the fields of plastic art or in the elusive presence of music or poetry.

"The method or technique is of value, but not the highest.

"In the work of Max Bohm we see at once the nobility of his intention, and the understanding of projection, which is a feature of composition little understood. Couple these two things with the other two, color and rhythm, and we are near to his means of expression.

"This achieved, there rises before us great nobility of mass, color as sumptuous at times as the Venetians, and a rhythmic placing of form which tells us at once that the work is monumental.

"Nowhere will we find frivolity or niggardliness. He was an artist dealing with Titans, himself akin to them.

"At a moment in the world when figure painting is in danger of becoming absurd when it is not vulgar, Max Bohm's work compels cultivated attention."

Dealing with one phase of his art is this paragraph from a catalog issued by the Milch Galleries:

"Bohm painted many large canvases with subjects relative to seafaring life, yet with no thought of being considered purely marine paintings in the ordinary sense of carefully computed wave structure, surf and rocks. Material reality was never his goal, rather the existence of unseen force exprest in dramatic terms, at times almost violent, as in the painting known as 'The English Channel,' shown in the National Academy."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHALLENGE TO COMPULSORY COLLEGE CHAPEL

THE YALE UNDERGRADUATES' rebellion against compulsory chapel attendance still uses up a good deal of ink—the modern fashion of fighting religious battles—and is significant not only because Yale is Yale, but because the cry for what is termed religious freedom resounding under the Yale elms has its echo under other gnarled old campus trees. New England, which brooked restraint and compulsion in its early days and accepted them as a matter of course, is breaking the Puritan tradition, and the process is exciting general attention. The rebellion, we are told, is not against religion. It is against using the cross as a club to compel religious worship. The question is of serious concern in several institutions, and is developing into a major issue.

The Yale alumni groups are said to be divided on the question, the majority favoring abolition of forced attendance at chapel. The general faculty of the freshman year has recommended to the Yale Corporation, says a press dispatch, that compulsory attendance by students at religious exercises be discontinued. News of this is said to have caused a sensation on the Yale campus. Previous to this action, a special committee of the faculty recommended to the general faculty that seniors be excused from compulsory attendance and that no student be compelled to attend chapel on Sunday morning, which was said to be a marked concession to undergraduate opinion. Harvard and Princeton have faced the same problem. Harvard has abolished compulsory chapel. Princeton now requires attendance only on Sunday. Brown University announces that undergraduates will be required to attend chapel only twice a week. The Yale agitation is discust by Carlos F. Stoddard, Jr., Yale '26, former editor of the Yale *News*, in an article in *Liberty*. All may agree with him that to instil religion a sympathetic, devout atmosphere is necessary. The graduates of the yesteryears may agree with him that this sort of atmosphere is not usually found in chapel at eight o'clock in the morning. And the larger the college, says this young aspirant for a sheepskin, the more ungodly the atmosphere. "Instead of learning to love religion," he asserts, "the average student gets a deep distaste, mistaken, but none the less real, for any religious service." Mr. Stoddard quotes Bishop Brewster of Connecticut, himself a Yale man, as saying, "the true interests of wholesome religion suffer, I fear, from anything like compulsion. It does not tend to lead men to worship in spirit and in truth." In further defense, Mr. Stoddard writes:

> "The anti-compulsion movement is not aimed at authority indiscriminately. Nor is the chapel scuffle just a phase of an objection to compulsion of any sort.
>
> "A certain portion of any student body is devoutly religious. There is an even greater number deeply interested—anxious to reap all possible benefit from the college services. But the spirit of an unwilling mob of students, whose only concern is that they escape as soon as possible, destroys the religious atmosphere as completely as a barrage wrecks a cathedral. The would-be worshipers are fighting up-hill, and everybody knows it.
>
> "It comes down to this. College chapel services are a hand-me-down from the days when the group was so small that the service was a sort of family prayers. A ceremony that was small, quiet, dignified, is now nothing more than ten minutes' boredom, thrust upon a hurried motley crew of well over a thousand.
>
> "To be sure, colleges drew their first breaths in an atmosphere of compulsion. But compulsion was the order of the day. A hundred and fifty years ago it no more occurred to undergraduates to protest against required chapel than it did to protest against having to break the ice in their pitchers in order to wash in the morning."

But the change must come, insists Mr. Stoddard. It is actually on the way, he says, and cites:

> "Dartmouth has won. Princeton is partially victorious, for daily services are no longer compulsory, and students are required to attend only Sunday services, and are allowed to cut these one-half the time. Amherst has been temporarily repulsed by a corporation which frowned upon what it evidently felt was presumption on the part of the undergraduates. At Yale the situation is delicate, but the outlook is promising.
>
> "Turning to the women's colleges, we find that Smith has no compulsion in the matter of chapel, nor has Wellesley—believing it to be against the true spirit of religion. Vassar has lost. In February, the trustees voted to keep compulsory chapel in force. And this in the face of a questionnaire which brought to light the fact that five hundred students were against it to sixty-four favoring it.
>
> "In general, people are coming to see that it is not a question of irreligion versus religion, but true religion versus an unwise compulsion. Since the intelligence of college authorities eventually outweighs their prejudices, why not now?"

A symposium on the question appears in *The Intercollegian*, a magazine edited by a group of cooperating editors representing the National Student Committee. Loyal to the chapel itself, John R. Hart, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, believes that compulsory chapel in the majority of our colleges and universities is a mistake. "In all divisions of the Christian Church, with special emphasis in the Protestant field," he writes, "we have chosen to win rather than to compel people to come in. We prefer to lure them to heaven rather than scare them from hell, and, while it is a much more difficult course, we believe the finest elements in the moral and spiritual make-up of people are better cultivated by inviting, attracting, fascinating, rather than by fear, force and law." A voluntary service is the ideal, writes Henry Friedman, of Ohio Wesleyan. He does not believe that the disinterestedness of students toward chapel is due to lack of religion, but "to the scanty religious diet which is often forced upon them in these services." He sees as the great trouble with chapel services that "the religious menu far too often is 'mush and milk,' when growing youth demands 'beefsteak' for vigorous chewing." Given efficient leadership, he thinks, the problem of chapel attendance and attention will be solved.

"Christianity is not a religion of coercion," writes George Hay, of the Southern Methodist University, who says that no matter how we may talk about making chapel interesting and procuring good speakers, "we can never hope to rise above mediocrity in a spiritual sense, not because the programs are not good, but because the spirit of the Christ and people compelled to occupy a seat of a certain number can not be reconciled." To his question, "shall we abolish compulsory chapel?" he replies:

> "Not if we want the assurance that this service will be attended four times a week, and all seats full. Of course, some students would attend, probably more than we think, but it would take a few years to remove the anti-chapel complex created by compulsory attendance.
>
> "Will this and other articles abolish compulsory chapel? No, it will take time and more than a few written statements. It will take more of the spirit of Christ than we have now to get the desired reform. But just as surely as the idealism of Jesus becomes the controlling influence of any campus, the reform will come."

"Get the whole business of religion out into the cool daylight of our secular education, and men will be found in sufficient

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

numbers asking the way to Zion," writes G. A. Johnston Ross, adding:

> "For religion is not on the one hand an affair of priestcraft and vested interests and fatiguing institutions and exercises; nor is it on the other hand, as pseudoscience would have us believe, a pathological affliction or a nervous disease. It is a normal, eternal need of the human heart, and men who have not been whipt and goaded into ecclesiastical corrals in their college days will seek for the satisfaction of that need, and may be guided, but *will not be driven* to where the springs are to be found of the 'life that is life indeed'."

But, as noted in these pages December 5, Dean Charles R. Brown, of the Yale Divinity School, is strongly in favor of required attendance at chapel. He points out, as we quote him from the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, that everything for the undergraduate in Yale College is compulsory, and that it would be well "to drop all this insincere cant about 'compulsory chapel,' as if chapel were the only thing required here at Yale and everything else was optional." He argues further:

> "When a man reaches the graduate or professional school his more serious purpose and definite aim make any further compulsion superfluous—he will do his work without being marked upon his attendance. But without compulsory attendance upon the various disciplines the undergraduate would not meet the requirements for graduation and a degree. Some things—going to the athletic events, attending the movies, calling upon or writing to his best girl—can safely be left to his own option; but for the more serious exercises of college life, compulsory attendance is the rule throughout."

So far as the Providence *Journal* knows, the abolition of compulsory chapel has not been followed anywhere by an attendance as large as was secured through compulsion. Harvard and Dartmouth are said to offer interesting testimony on this point. It is a specious argument, we are told, to say that only those students sincerely interested in their devotions will attend, and that the services will gain in dignity and significance. "It might with equal force be applied to most of the other required college exercises. A good many undergraduates would appreciate the abolition of compulsory attendance upon their courses in mathematics, argumentation and other substantial subjects now held desirable for the attainment of a degree." Touching upon college chapel and the influences of college life in an article on "The Vanishing Clergyman," in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), Dr. Frederick Lynch writes:

> "In many of our large universities religion is hardly mentioned. One by one the colleges are dropping out church. As I write, a really fierce discussion is going on at Yale about church services for the students, and when the chapel service is dropt as part of the curriculum it is the same as saying that religious culture is not as necessary as culture in chemistry or political economy. Voluntary church really means that the hundreds or thousands of boys in the universities have no contact with the church for four years. Not only do they lose sight of the ministry as a vocation, they generally forget the church entirely, and never return to it even as churchgoers. The universities themselves, while stressing all kinds of studies which have to do with material success and science, except in rare instances, pay no attention to religion."

A BISHOP OPPOSES THE CHURCH IN POLITICS

THE CHURCH SHOULD BE CONCERNED only with principles, never with politics, insists Bishop Charles Fiske, Episcopal Bishop of Central New York, in a vigorous protest against using the Church to promote particular legislation. His protest appeared in an article in *Harper's Magazine* just at the time when representatives of many denominations were massed in Washington to oppose modification of Prohibition and to demand stricter enforcement rather than any weakening of the Volstead Law. The Bishop thinks that the Church should be a guide to the public conscience, not a civil arm for the regulation of public morals. He finds his text in the recent remonstrance of a Washington newspaper correspondent urging the ministers to stay at home and to keep at home all clerical lobbyists, professional uplifters and ministerial engineers of "politico-moral blocs." The correspondent added that the clergy in general, and especially the ministers of Protestant churches and their constituency, were making themselves a general nuisance and bringing religion into contempt by organizing themselves into a Society for Petitioning Congress.

THE CHURCH NOT A POLICEMAN

Its real business, says Bishop Fiske, is not to urge legislation, but "to make men's hearts right and then trust their enlightened consciences somehow to solve their civic duty."

Bishop Fiske is in thorough accord with this view. He draws a sharp distinction between the duties of the preacher and the duties of the politician. "Of course," he writes, "the Church must concern itself not only with the salvation of individuals, but with all conditions that surround and affect individuals. . . . Back of every economic and industrial question there lies usually a moral principle." And only with that is the Church concerned. Bishop Fiske's natural sympathies are with those who seek to solve the problems of social injustice, to wipe out the "social sin" and to crush the liquor power; but he finds nothing in the Gospel to warrant the Church in entering the political arena to fight its battles. Christ, writes the Bishop, "instead of urging legislation or preaching social revolution, contented Himself with arousing a new conscience that would itself gradually solve the problems. . . . He set forth large principles which made reform inevitable." So, argues the Bishop,

> "The paramount social duty of the Church is not the planning and engineering of economic schemes, not the formulating of programs; but the enlargement of sympathy and the realization of fellowship among men; the kindling of brotherly confidence and understanding, and the spreading of it as by contagion. The real business of the Church is to make men's hearts right and then trust their enlightened consciences somehow to solve their civic duty. In other words, the Church can not (in its corporate capacity) pass upon many such problems, because when it comes to programs and parties, when we deal with economic, industrial, and educational systems, even when we frame health regulations and liquor laws, good Christians have a perfect right to disagree as to details.
>
> "I may believe in Prohibition; you may be conscientiously opposed to it, or doubtful of its expediency. I may be a single-taxer, you a socialist. You and I may believe that government ownership of public utilities or general necessities of life is the only remedy for certain forms of oppression; another man may

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wholly disagree with us. The Church may, through social service commissions or expert moral surveys, investigate all these questions, try to give us information, seek to keep us alive to their importance, help to form our opinion, inspire us to work. If we disapprove, we may turn out our experts or commissions and get others. But we can not turn out the Church! And the Church oughtn't to turn us out! And, therefore, so long as we may conscientiously differ, the Church has no right to pledge any of us by legislation or resolution."

These are principles, says Bishop Fiske, which "would have saved us many a sorrow had they been remembered in the days when we were launched on our Prohibition crusade." He notes that "the provocation to abolish the saloon was great," that "the saloon, allied as it was with politics and vice, cried to high heaven for reform," and that "the financial interests behind it only flouted the public demand for such reform and regulation." Then, "out of the pernicious political corruption of the blinded liquor interests," he writes, "arose the activity of the Anti-Saloon League, and churches became party organizations, led by skilled ecclesiastical politicians, and condoning practises quite as objectionable as any indulged in by politicians of the common or garden variety." Then, writes Bishop Fiske,

"The result was the Eighteenth Amendment—welcomed in some sections of the country, received in astonishment in others, foisted upon not a few States and, even where favorable sentiment was strongest, accepted because it was supposed to be the only possible method of curbing the power of the saloon. It is needless to argue about its good results or its bad effects. Much may be said on both sides. Much that has been said is the voice of partizan opinion. The one point I would make is this: that the whole subject should be reconsidered in the light of experience, with the grace of Christian sincerity and in conscientious desire to decide charitably without bigotry or bias."

Because the problem is one of civil authority, good Christians may hold widely different views as to the wisdom of recent legislation and still be good Christians, says Bishop Fiske. He believes that those who, for one reason or another, conscientiously deplore the liquor legislation are as consecrated as those who differ with them and are not to be excommunicated for their views. And, he goes on,

"Thus we come to the original contention, that the supreme sin of modern Phariseeism is the sin of dependence upon the civil arm for the regulation of morals. The Pharisees were the good people of their day—only they were so sure of their goodness, and so convinced of the worth of their regulatory system, that they enforced it on others, and in doing so became hardened in self-righteousness. Jesus Christ's teaching came to men who were lost in the maze of such religious machinery as fresh and vital truth."

As other examples to bring out his point, Bishop Fiske mentions the Church's political effort against war, its effort to solve through legislation industrial and economic problems. All of us, he says, would like to see these problems solved, but, speaking for himself, Bishop Fiske does not want any clergyman to tell him just exactly what laws will solve them—

"All of which shows that most of us, unless the question be one where our own prejudices make us cocksure, do feel that there is a clear distinction between moral teaching and the particular political, social, industrial, economic, or legislative method by which the moral teaching may be applied to particular problems of our complex modern life. One thing, and one thing only, and one thing always, the Church ought to do; and I make this protest to call it back to that task. It is this: To induce us all to think of our citizenship, to make us all deeply prayerful in facing its duties and responsibilities, to make us profoundly conscientious in the exercise of its privileges, to give us all a right motive, to fill us with determination not to shirk our obligations, to charge us with spiritual energy to labor unceasingly not for our individual salvation only, but for our country's welfare and our neighbor's good.

"Above all else, the clear call comes to American Protestants of to-day to exercise their Christian citizenship in a spirit of gracious liberality and sympathetic understanding of those who can not see with them, eye to eye. I may not read aright the thoughts of those who are outside the Christian fold, but my impression is that they are becoming hardened in an opposition to organized Christianity by the feeling that it does not really represent the spirit of the Master. They were once outside because they were doubtful or questioning. They are now determined to stay outside because they find the methods of Protestant Christianity distasteful and repellent."

CHRISTIANITY CONQUERING JAPAN

MISSIONARIES AND CHRISTIAN BELIEVERS the world over will thrill when they hear that a non-Christian Japanese declares that the rise of Japan to prominence and power is due to Christian workers and Christian civilization. In the March 27 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, Matosako Zumoto, former publisher of the defunct *Herald of Asia*, is quoted as declaring that the presence of missionaries in Asia as religious teachers "is an implied insult to the great moral and religious forces built by our noble civilization." But a profound and moving testimonial to Christianity comes from S. Shiba, editor of *The Japan Times and Mail* (Tokyo), who attributes his country's present greatness to its conquest by Christian ideas. In an editorial commenting on the recent visit of Dr. John R. Mott, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., to Japan, Mr. Shiba says:

"It is common enough to say that Japan has won her present place in the world through her prowess at arms, as if mankind had no criterion for judging the greatness of a people, but the brute instinct to kill each other. No, that is not the only criterion, nor yet the main criterion. There is a higher standard, indeed, the highest standard; namely, the quality of civilization. What is it that has given Japan her present civilization? It may be claimed that Japan has had centuries of Oriental civilization that has prepared her to rise to a higher plane of humanity and enlightenment. But no amount of sophistry will hide the fact that it is the Christian workers and Christian civilization that have lifted Japan above the darkness of old ideas and backward customs and put her on the path of progress and higher culture.

"Modern Japan may have been an apt pupil; but she has had her days of tutelage, and her tutors have been neither Buddhists nor Confucianists, but the Christians with their Christian civilization. Thirty years ago we had extraterritoriality removed, not because we had our own enlightened judiciary system, but because we went heart and soul into mastering and adopting the Christian system and ideas of justice. We are to-day received to all practical purposes (except, alas, in emigration questions) as equals in the most advanced centers of the world's civilization, and that not because we are the descendants of people of the highest bravery, with a noble code of chivalry, but because we have succeeded in assimilating the Christian standard of ethics and morality as well as Christian good manners.

"Let us ask then who it was that taught us in this struggle for uplifting ourselves. The answer is perfectly simple. The Christians and Christian ideas of love, humanity, justice and propriety, therefore Christianity. Japanese Christians professing their belief in the Bible and going to churches may not be very large; but the Japanese men and women who think as good Christians do without knowing it and are propagating and acting up to Christian ideas are innumerable. In fact, it may be said without exaggeration that if Christianity as a religion be making but a slow progress in Japan, the Christian ideas may be said to have already conquered the country.

"Take the Christmas festival, for instance; it is fast becoming a national institution, the traditional idea of celebrating the anniversary of the birth of the Lord of Peace appealing strongly to the Japanese sentiments. In Tokyo, at all events, the Christmas season has become one of rejoicing and fraternity. Or take fiction and magazine and newspaper articles for popular reading; in Japan one can not help being astonished to see to what extent their writers are guided by Christian ideas.

"For this Christian conquest, of which we are not ashamed, we must admit that we owe it to Christian workers, foreign and Japanese, especially workers like those who are represented by our great visitor, now in our midst. We sometimes think that these workers would be the more welcome to us and accomplish more if they did not talk so exclusively of religious topics. None the less we can not deny that they are doing us a world of good. These are our plain but frank words of welcome to Dr. Mott."

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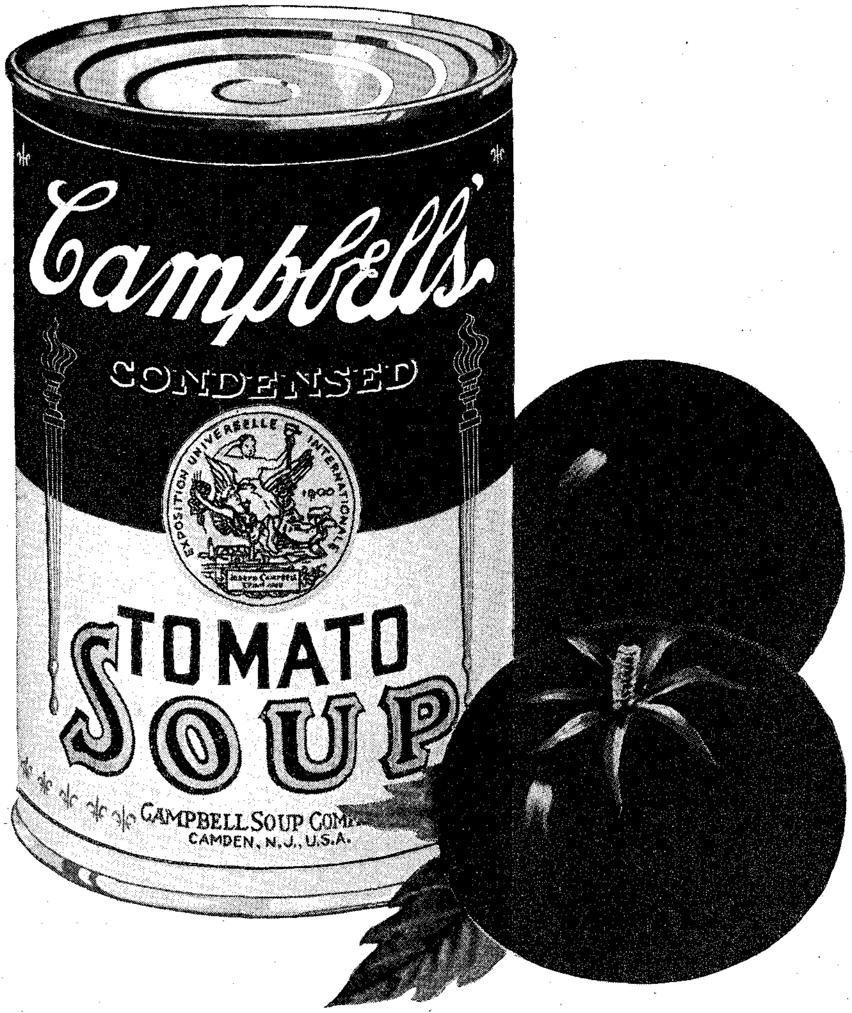
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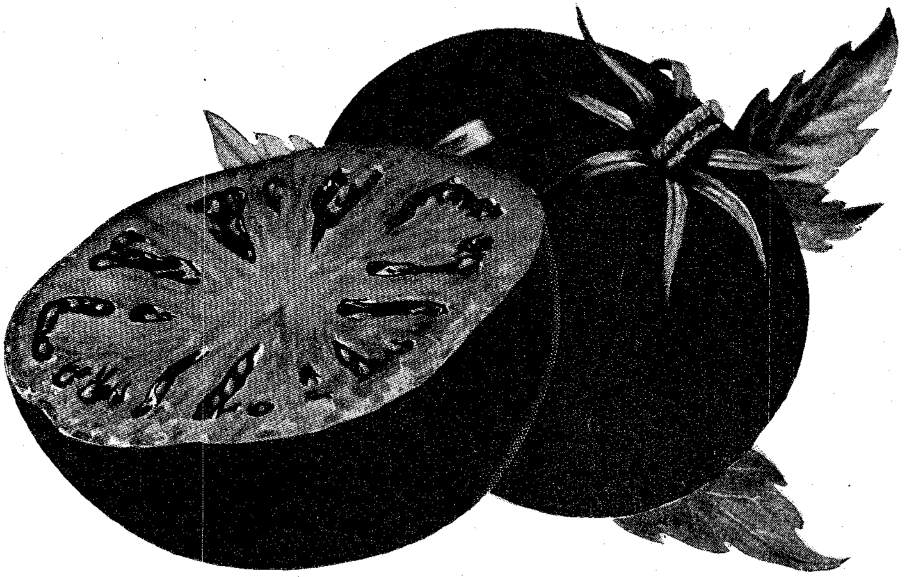

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CURRENT · POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

TWO California sonnets sound a knell over the loss of the great naturalist. The first is from the San Francisco *Examiner*, the second from the San José *Mercury Herald:*

LUTHER BURBANK

By Ina Coolbrith

O Mother Earth, how couldst thou let him go?
Thy son, whose every touch was a caress
To blossom into all of loveliness,—
This gentle son of thine who loved thee so!
Who lived a gospel humblest souls but know,
And voiced his faith in deeds that live and bless.
Lo, all the treasure of thy veins were less
Than this, the gold such Alchemist may show!

Thou wert almost a heaven beyond compare
To him, wherein he witnessed everywhere
The Maker's handwork in each path he trod
And followed with HIS labor, like to prayer,
What soul has walked within a way more fair?—
A cleaner pathway to a surer God?

LUTHER BURBANK

By Edith Daley

The gentlest man in all the world is dead—
So understanding in his thought of her
That Nature made him her Interpreter,
And crowned him with the sun about his head;
Crowned him with sun, and gave him Love instead
Of human greed; such Love that eyes now blur
With tears, while memory's lavender and myrrh
Breathe in the blossom-pall upon his bed.
He sleeps as gently as he lived; and high
Among the trees, and underneath where blow
The April buds, the green earth seems to know
And grieve—and hush—and softly say:
"Good-bye!"
And all who love him, where the blossoms bend,
Lean low to hear all Nature whisper: "Friend!"

In *The London Mercury*, Mr. Yeats sings with something of his old fire. However great it is to be a Senator, he, no doubt, finds it greater to be a poet. These songs have an inner connection, so are given entire:

MORE SONGS OF AN OLD COUNTRYMAN

By W. B. Yeats

I

We should be hidden from their eyes,
Being but holy shows
And bodies broken like a thorn
Whereon the bleak north blows,
To think of buried Hector
And that none living knows.

The women take so little stock
In what I do or say
They'd sooner leave their cosseting
To hear a jackass bray;
My arms are like the twisted thorn
And yet there beauty lay;

The first of all the tribe lay there
And did such pleasure take—
She who had brought great Hector down
And put all Troy to wreck—
That she cried into this ear
Strike me if I shriek.

II

Laughter not time destroyed my voice,
And put that crack in it,
And when the moon's pot-bellied
I get a laughing fit,
For that old Madge comes down the lane
A stone upon her breast,
And a cloak wrapped about the stone,
And she can get no rest
With singing hush and hush-a-bye;
She that has been wild
And barren as a breaking wave
Thinks that the stone's a child.
And Peter that had great affairs
And was a pushing man
Shrieks "I am King of the Peacocks,"
And perches on a stone;
And then I laugh till tears run down
And the heart thumps at my side,
Remembering that her shriek was love
And that he shrieks from pride.

III

We sat under an old thorn-tree
And talked away the night,
Told all that had been said or done
Since we first saw the light,
And when we talked of growing up
Knew that we'd halved a soul
And fell the one in t'other's arms
That we might make it whole;
Then Peter had a murdering look
For it seemed that he and she
Had spoken of their childish days
Under that very tree.
O what a bursting out there was
And what a blossoming
When we had all the summer time
And she had all the spring.

IV

O bid me mount and sail up there
Amid the cloudy wrack,
For Peg and Meg, and Paris' love
That had so straight a back,
Are gone away, and some that stay
Have changed their silk for sack.
Were I but there and none to hear
I'd have a peacock cry,
For that is natural to a man
That lives in memory,
Being all alone I'd nurse a stone
And sing it lullaby.

Visitors to Italy of whatever creed can not but be imprest by scenes like this described with an accent and beat that give a processional effect. It was in a recent *Spectator* (London):

FESTIVAL IN TUSCANY

To D. T.

By W. Force Stead

A low stream slept by a winding track
On a poplar-bordered plain,
And here at dusk our way was barred
At a forking in the lane.

Smoking and jostling peasants lounged
Across the road, and boys
Were larking—yet grew silent when
They heard a silver noise,

And down the lane a bell-man came
Ringing a warning bell;
Then pipes were out, and heads were bared,
And a grave silence fell.

For here came little maids in white
With veils upon their head,
Small Daughters of the Sacred Heart
Girded about in red.

So newly born and pure and meek,
Singing a psalm or prayer:
I suddenly saw the first of stars
Dawn in the sallow air.

Then maidens grown and soon to wed,
Tall maidens, two by two;
Daughters of Mary, clad in white,
Girded about in blue.

Black-gowned the wives and mothers walked,
Stark-faced and harrow-lined;
Under a darkly-kerchiefed brow
Their eyes were wise and kind.

Behind them sons and fathers came
With heavy step they trod,
Earth-stained and dumb with candles lit;
And after them came God—

Christ on the Cross!—thorns on His brow!
The spear-wound in His side;
He poured His life into their lives
When He was crucified.

A faint moon shone, a poplar shook
Against an ashen sky,
The vines leaned out and wrung their hands,
When the dead Lord went by.

Lamps on long poles lit up a brow
Blood-stained, yet aureoled . . . .
After that dark and tortured Form—
White-vested, golden-stoled,

The priest came bearing the sacred Host
Wherein Christ lives again:
We were but heathen, yet we kneeled
While God went down the lane.

The passion of the student for his particular field is not often the theme in poetry, so this from *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn.), stands almost by itself:

IN STARRY SKIES

By Sterling Bunch

In starry skies, long years ago,
I found my Science. Heart aglow
I watched each night unfold a maze
Of mystic suns and worlds ablaze,
That spoke: "Know us and wiser grow."

And with each season's ebb and flow,
My soul, with faltering steps and slow,
Still wanders up far-glimmering ways
In starry skies.

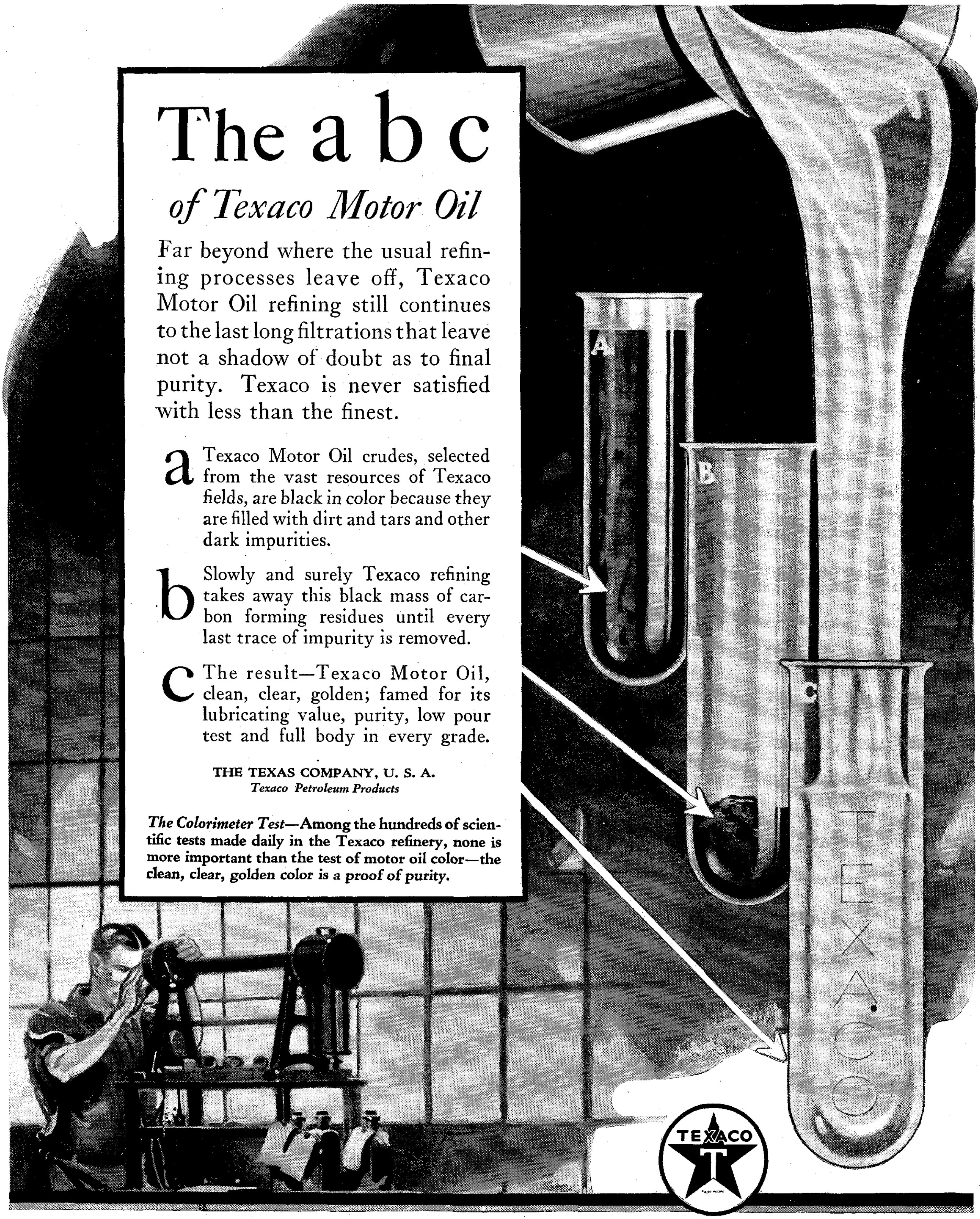
Nor do I heed Life's gaudy show,
But onward, upward I shall go,
Until new star-lands meet my gaze,
And where, perhaps in after-days,
I'll learn the things I long to know
In starry skies.

There is menace and terror in this, something that has a wider significance than just a portrait of the copperhead. In *The Saturday Review of Literature* (New York):

COTTON-MOUTH

By Leonard Bacon

Here I lie coiled
In the swampy grass where the pink orchids are.
Go slow, you with the eyes that seek a star.
Watch where you tread.
I am Death and am not dead.
I am hidden and when I like
May strike.
And when at the time and place
Up from the shadow I dart,
You will suddenly start
And terror will bleach your face
And numbness sicken your heart
And my black eye shall brighten in the sun
As the venom begins to stun.
Turn from the star to the weed
Where the orchids hang.
Mine is a fearful fang.
Take heed.



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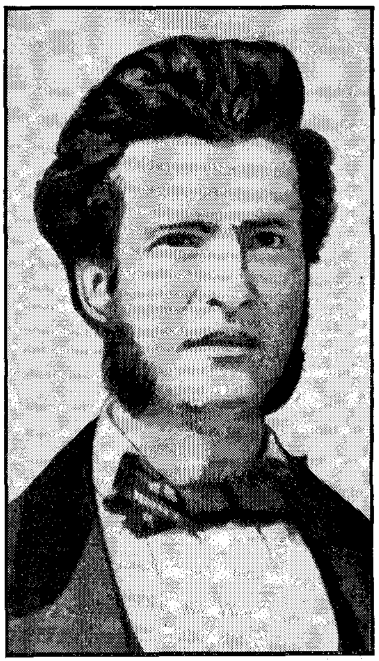
SAM CLEMENS IN "SIDEBURNS" TO "DEAR FRIEND ANNIE"

SHE WAS A MISSISSIPPI PILOT'S DAUGHTER, a dark-haired belle of Keokuk, with dreamy eyes and a pouting lip that recalled the poet's explanation, "Some bee had stung it newly." And he—he was the future Mark Twain, but didn't know it. His age was twenty-two, hers was seventeen. Perhaps the ambition to become a Mississippi river pilot was already taking shape within him and contributing to his interest in pretty Annie Taylor, whose father was a master of the calling that he esteemed above all others. Anyhow, he enjoyed writing long letters to her—elaborate letters, in which may be detected strong hints of a literary urge, conscious or unconscious, in the direction of humorous fantasy, exaggerated and rhetorical, spun out with a shrewd instinct for reaching the funny-bone of those demure days. And the discovery of these letters that young Sam Clemens wrote to Annie enlarges the available stock of Twainiana for future biographers, and adds a lively touch of adolescent sentiment to our rounded picture of Mark Twain as man and boy. A *Tom Sawyer* grown to young manhood and fumbling to make himself a place in the world might have described New Orleans just as Sam did to Annie, and might have composed his fantasy on the beetles and other nocturnal "bugs" that invaded the printing-office where he was working. The girl whose friendship inspired these first efforts of his genius evidently appreciated them, for she treasured them all her life, and they remained unknown to the world until now—ten years after her death, which occurred in 1916, six years after that of Mark Twain. The Kansas City *Star* Magazine, in announcing the discovery of the letters, gives this account of the circumstances leading up to it:



Photographs by courtesy of the Kansas City *Star* Magazine

AT THE LETTER-WRITING AGE

Sam Clemens in his early 20's, when he thought more of a Keokuk girl's friendship than of becoming a great author, or even a Mississippi pilot.

AT THE LETTER-INSPIRING AGE

Annie Elizabeth Taylor was sweet seventeen, and had no idea that Sam Clemens, who wrote her such long and funny letters, would ever be famous.

> Shortly after the death of the late Judge C. A. Cunningham of Carrollton, Missouri, six years ago, his sister, Mrs. Catherine Blackwell, began the task of going over his private papers. They were mostly of a legal nature, dealing with details of his estate, or were purely personal. But in a japanned tin box, the kind commonly used for the safekeeping of valuables of various kinds, Mrs. Blackwell found five letters, the ink faded and the paper yellowed with age. The sheets were torn along the creases, and threatened to fall in pieces if not carefully handled.
>
> Curiously she examined these old letters which had been placed in a box along with many other miscellaneous papers. The writing was in a legible, firm, flourishing hand—evidently the writing of a young man. Each letter bore the date of May or June of 1857. Undoubtedly these letters, which had been cherished and preserved for more than sixty years, must have been highly prized by the judge, altho they had not been written to him. At the beginning of each was the salutation, "My Dear Friend Annie."
>
> "These were written to his wife," Mrs. Blackwell murmured as she examined the yellowed pages with increasing interest. The first one was signed merely "Sam." This did not give any clew concerning the identity of the writer; but the second, which had been written from New Orleans, bore the full signature, "Sam L. Clemens."
>
> They were letters from Mark Twain written when he was a youth of twenty-two!
>
> Mrs. Blackwell then recalled that her brother's wife, who was Annie Elizabeth Taylor, had been a friend of Sam Clemens in her girlhood, and often talked of this friendship in her later years—a friendship which she valued throughout her life.
>
> Annie Taylor was only seventeen years old when the letters were written by the young traveler, a pretty, vivacious, dark-haired, dark-eyed girl, whom Sam had known in Keokuk, Iowa, and who was one of the crowd of young people with whom he played and sang. Sam Clemens was quite a singer in his younger days. Annie's father was a steamboat pilot. This, to Sam, was the greatest occupation in the world, so he naturally was drawn toward the pretty, laughing daughter of a man who occupied so enviable a position. And when he started on his great expedition which he hoped would take him to South America, where he had visions of making a fortune from coco, it was only natural that the twenty-two-year-old boy should write to this attractive girl he left behind in Keokuk.
>
> Three of the five letters to Annie which Mrs. Blackwell found in the strong-box were sent by her to two distant cousins who had lived with Mrs. Cunningham when they were children, and had been reared by her. No copies of these letters were kept, and Mrs. Blackwell now has lost all trace of them.
>
> "The letters were valuable to us, of course, as family mementos," she said recently, "and when the children whom my brother and his wife had reared asked that they might take two or three of the letters as keepsakes, I sent three of them at once. It did not occur to me then to make copies of the letters. I wish now I had done so, for I have lost all trace of the relatives to whom they were sent. They were living in the State of Washington then, but I do not know where they are now."
>
> The two remaining letters Mrs. Blackwell has kept at her home, 1711 Oakland Avenue, Fairland Heights, a Kansas City suburb, showing them to friends occasionally. Last month her granddaughter, Miss Dorothy Lundy of South Ridge, in Johnson County, Kansas, read one of them at the high school in Overland Park. It is quite probable that Sam Clemens wrote more than five letters to Annie Taylor, but any others either were not preserved for some reason, or were lost. Mrs. Cunningham and Mark Twain kept up their friendship practically up to the time of the great humorist's death.
>
> To give the proper "setting" for these two hitherto unpublished letters of Mark Twain and the circumstances, under which they were written, the early life of Sam Clemens should be sketched briefly, at least that part of it immediately preceding the writing of the letters.
>
> A few months before the final collapse of his brother Orion's paper, the Hannibal *Journal*, where he worked as a printer,

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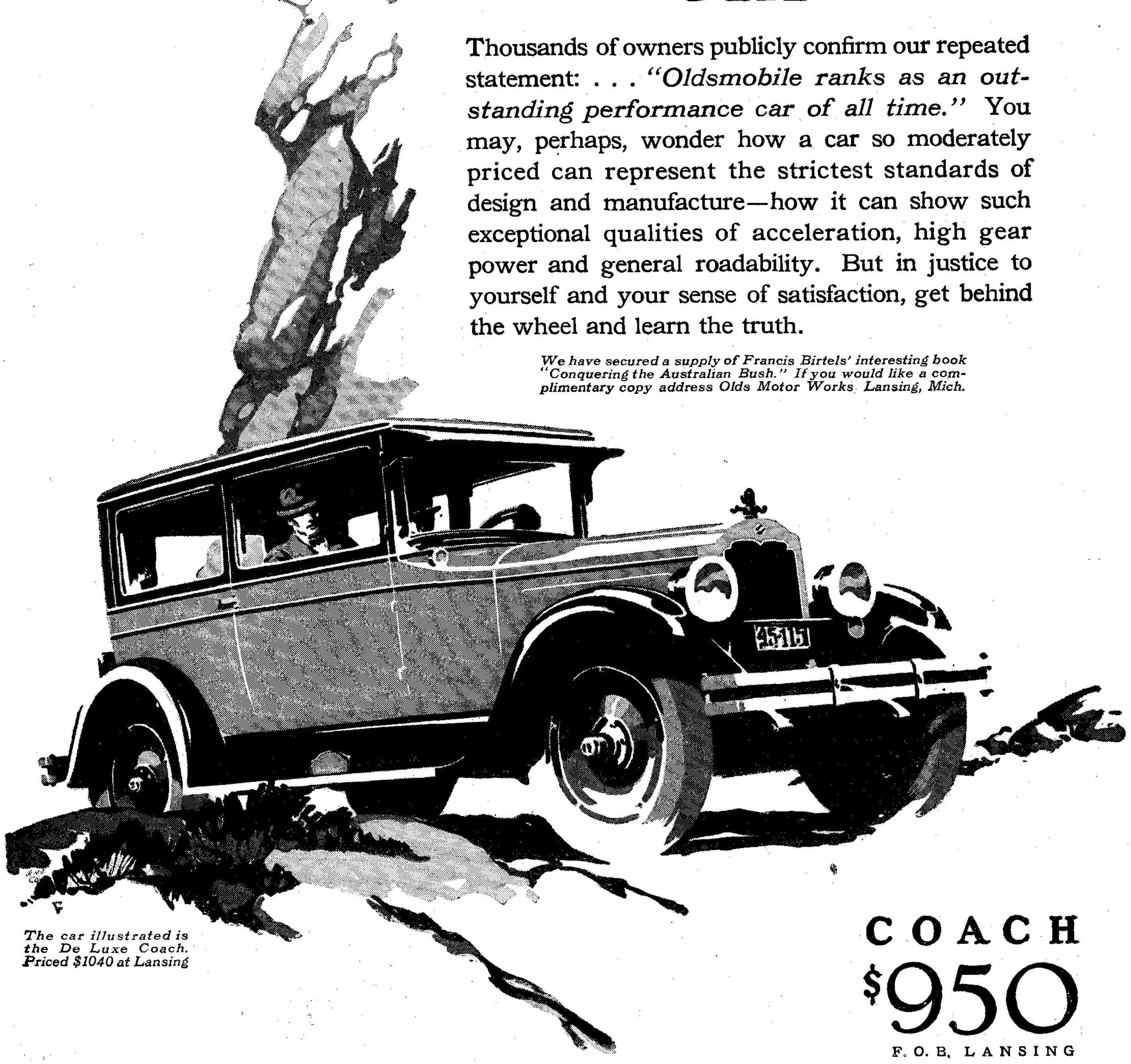

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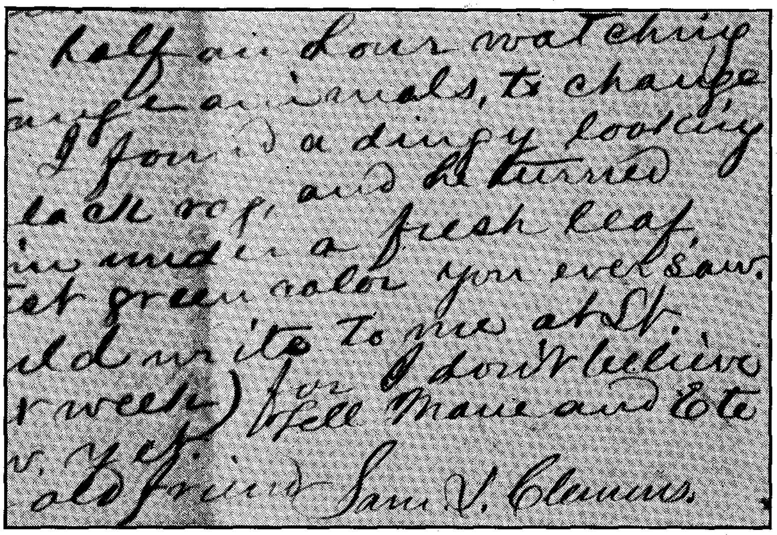


half an hour watching
le animals, to change
I found a dingy looking
and he turned
back off, and a fresh leaf
in under a
et green color you ever saw.
ld write to me at St.
I don't believe
week) for
Tell Marie and Ete
v. Y.
old friend Sam L. Clemens.

By courtesy of the Kansas City *Star*

THE END OF THE NEW ORLEANS LETTER

A facsimile of Mark Twain's signature in 1857, with a corner of the letter containing an allusion to the chameleon's changes of color.

young Sam decided he would go adventuring into the world on his own account. He was in his eighteenth year then, a good workman, faithful and industrious, but he was tired of working without any monetary reward.

He confided his intention of seeing something of the world to his mother. He had decided to go to St. Louis, where his sister Pamela, who had married a well-to-do merchant, lived. Sam meant to go much farther than St. Louis, but he dared not tell his mother so. He caught the night boat, visited his sister Pamela, and found a job in the composing-room of *The Evening News*. But he remained on the paper only long enough to earn money with which to see the world. The world to him was New York City, where the Crystal Palace fair was then going on.

After working in a printing-office in New York for several months, he went to Philadelphia, stayed there for some time, then went back to New York. But all the time he was becoming more and more homesick; so late in the summer of 1854 he finally set out on his return to the West. He had been away from his boyhood haunts almost fifteen months.

His brother Orion had bought a newspaper in Muscatine, Iowa, and "had established what was left of the Clemens family there," so after a short visit with his sister in St. Louis Sam took the night boat for Muscatine; and we read on:

Orion wished his brother to remain there, but Sam, knowing Orion's temperament, had grave doubts of the financial prospects, and returned to his old job in St. Louis on *The Evening News*.

Shortly after this, Orion Clemens married and removed to Keokuk, the home of his wife's parents. Opening a job printing-office there, he seemed to have fair prospects, and when Sam went to Keokuk later on a visit, Orion offered him $5 a week and board to stay and work in the printing-office. Sam decided to accept. Henry Clemens, another brother, seventeen years old, and a boy of the name of Dick Hingham were the assistants. Henry and Sam slept in the office.

In his new home Sam made friends readily. The young people liked his frank nature, his jokes and his humor; his slow, quaint fashion of speech. The young ladies called him openly and fondly a "fool"—a term of endearment, as they applied it—meaning only that he kept them in a more or less constant state of wonder and merriment; and they were not certain whether he was really light-minded and frivolous or the wisest of them all.

"He was twenty now," writes Albert Bigelow Paine in his biography of Mark Twain, "and at the age for love-making; yet he remained, as in Hannibal, a beau rather than a suitor, a good friend and comrade to all, wooer to none. Ella Creel, a cousin on the Lampton side, a great belle; also Ella Patterson (related through Orion's wife, and generally known as 'Ick'), and Belle Stotts were perhaps his favorite companions, but there were many more. He was always ready to stop and be merry with them, full of his pranks and pleasantries; tho they noticed that he quite often carried a book under his arm—a history or a volume of Dickens or the tales of Edgar Allan Poe."

And one of the many others whom Mr. Paine mentions was Annie Elizabeth Taylor, tho she is not mentioned by name. That she was one of his favorite friends—perhaps a youthful sweetheart—is apparent in the fact that after he left Keokuk he kept up a correspondence with her, recounting his adventures and experiences in both a humorous and serious vein.

The Keokuk period of Mark Twain's life extended over something less than two years. It was not distinguished for its achievement, according to Mr. Paine, neither was it unimportant. At a printer's dinner he made what was perhaps his first speech. This had such a good effect that he was imprest into a debating society, and there always was a stir of attention when he was about to take the floor. It was while he was in Keokuk that he became interested in a subject that was to provide another great turning-point in his life.

A book on the Upper Amazon, by Lieutenant Herndon, had fired Sam Clemens with a desire to go to the headwaters of the Great South American river, there to collect coco and make a fortune. It did not occur to him that it might be difficult to get to the Amazon. That was an unimportant detail.

Orion's printing-office was not a prosperous one. When he found he could pay Sam no more wages, he took him into partnership. This was no great improvement as far as Sam could discover. His journey seemed in the far distant future, and he was on the point of abandoning the project entirely when a wholly unexpected piece of good fortune befell him. One day in early November, while he was passing along Main street, Sam saw a bit of paper whirl past him and lodge against the side of a building. He picked it up. It was a $50 bill. With the vision of the fortune in South America before him, Sam was tempted to pocket the money and say nothing; but his conscience would not permit him to do this. In the end he advertised his find. Luckily for him, no one claimed it. And so, shortly after, he set forth on his adventure which he hoped would take him to the Amazon.

Young Clemens decided to make Cincinnati his first stop. His $50 would take him that far, possibly either to New York or New Orleans. In one of these ports he intended to work at his trade and provide himself with means to continue his journey to South America and wealth.

In Cincinnati he found a place in the printing-office of Wrightson & Co. Spring came and with the quickening of the sap the young coco hunter began to bestir himself for the next stage of his adventure. The way to New Orleans seemed the most inviting.

An indolent trip down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers "was a strong lure after the hard winter in Cincinnati." He had saved some money, "so one morning in May he took the bull by the horns and engaged passage on the steamer *Paul Jones*," whence it happened that—

One of the letters now in the possession of Mrs. Blackwell evidently was written either on board this steamer shortly after young Clemens left Cincinnati or in Cincinnati before he set forth. There is nothing on it to indicate where it was written. The last three lines of one of the letters sent to Washington ran over to the first page of one of the remaining letters. Apparently Sam was adding a few pages to one long letter every day or two. These three lines read: "of the hurricane deck is still visible above the water. Here is another *Royal George*—I think I shall have to be a second Cowper, and write her requiem." He was writing, doubtless, of the remains of a wrecked river packet which still could be seen in the river.

The first letter follows:

"Sunday, May 25.

"Well, Annie, I was not permitted to finish my letter Wednesday evening. I believe Henry, who commenced his a day later, has beaten me. However, if my friends will let me alone I will go through to-day. Bugs! Yes, B-U-G-S! What of the bugs? Why, perdition take the bugs! That is all. Night before last I stood at the little press until nearly two o'clock, and the flaring gaslight over my head attracted all the varieties of bugs which are to be found in natural history, and they all had the same praiseworthy recklessness about flying into the fire. They at first came in little social crowds of a dozen or so, but soon increased in numbers, until a religious mass meeting of several millions was assembled on the board before me, presided over by a venerable beetle, who occupied the most prominent lock of my hair as his chair of state, while innumerable lesser dignitaries of the same tribe were clustered around him, keeping order, and at the same time endeavoring to attract the attention of the vast assemblage to their own importance by industriously grating their teeth. It must have been an interesting occasion—perhaps a great bug jubilee commemorating the triumph of the

(*Continued on page 42*)

The Country is Chrysler-Wild Because Chrysler is Incomparably Better

It is a revelation to sit in a Chrysler "70" and look up at the other cars you pass.

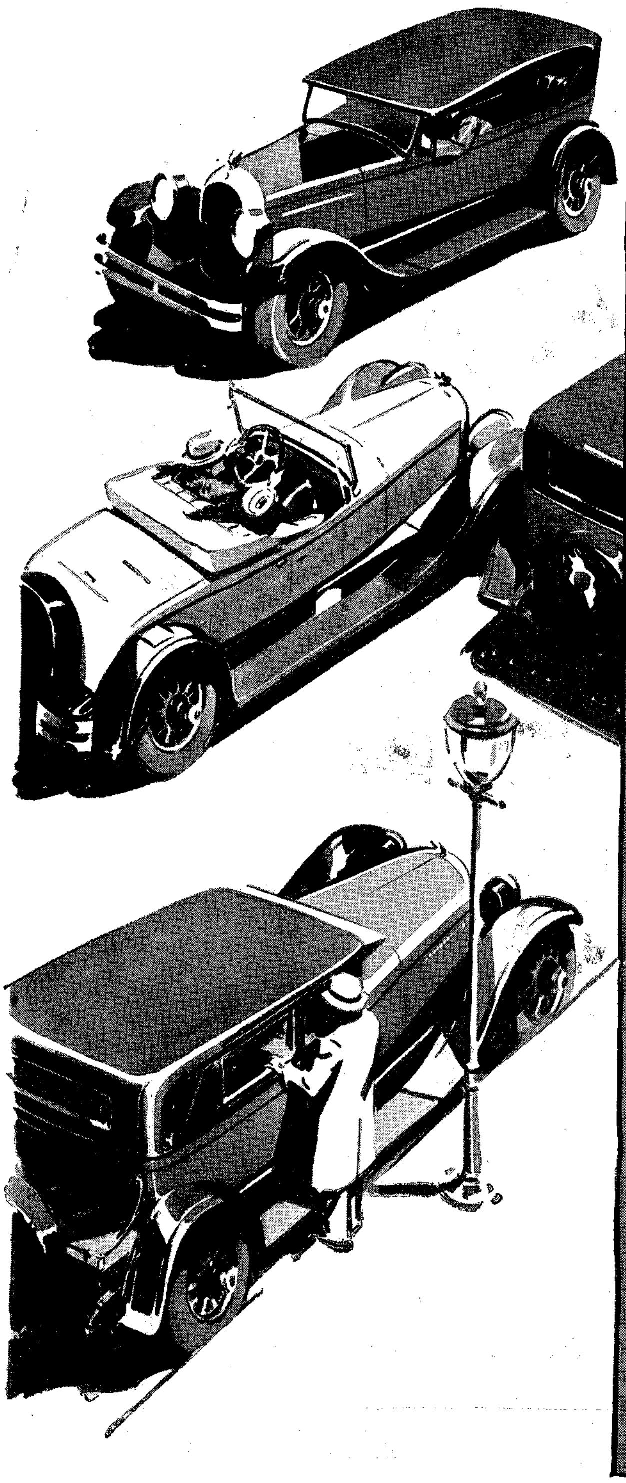
Viewed from the snug, low-hung, long-lived comfort of the incomparable Chrysler, the others look awkwardly high and unwieldy, unnecessarily heavy and cumbersome.

Just as Chrysler is smartly unusual in appearance and conservation of space, height and weight, so it is strikingly unusual in performance and enduring quality.

It romps away from its unwieldier brethren with ease, on level or grade or hill—negotiating traffic with an alertness that must arouse chagrin in those driving heavier and more sluggish cars.

It rides as no car, even of its own high-quality type, ever rode before.

Two years ago the Chrysler blazed a new way and ushered in a new era in motoring—and the new way and new era were so sweeping and advanced that the whole country is still Chrysler-wild today.



CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont.

CHRYSLER "70"

CHRYSLER "70"—*Phaeton, $1395; Coach, $1445; Roadster, $1625; Sedan, $1695; Royal Coupe, $1795; Brougham, $1865; Royal Sedan, $1995; Crown Sedan, $2095. Disc wheels optional.*

CHRYSLER "58"—*Touring Car, $845; Roadster Special, $890; Club Coupe, $895; Coach, $935; Sedan, $995. Disc wheels optional. Hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost.*

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL "80"—*Phaeton, $2645; Roadster (wire wheels standard equipment; wood wheels optional), $2885; Coupe, four-passenger, $3195; Sedan, five-passenger, $3395; Sedan, seven-passenger, $3595; Sedan-limousine, $3695.*

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

All models equipped with full balloon tires.

Ask about Chrysler's attractive time-payment plan. More than 4300 Chrysler dealers assure superior Chrysler service everywhere.

All Chrysler models are protected against theft by the Fedco patented car numbering system, pioneered by and exclusive with Chrysler, which cannot be counterfeited and cannot be altered or removed without conclusive evidence of tampering.

Here are some of the reason recommendations in the 19 tive manufact recommendati

SEE THE CHA

Your FORD

THERE are many engineering features in your Ford which must be taken into consideration in order to insure proper lubrication. The oil used in the engine must also lubricate the transmission and multiple disc clutch.

The Ford engine is of the conventional, L-head design equipped with thermo-siphon water-cooling system, resulting in higher and more efficient operating temperatures which minimize crankcase oil dilution. Cast iron pistons are used.

A splash circulating lubricating system is used, the flywheel revolving in the oil reservoir, acting as a pump and agitating the oil, thus keeping it more fluid in cold weather.

The multiple disc clutch and planetary transmission operate continually in a bath of oil. A free flowing oil is required to assure instantaneous release of the clutch without dragging and positive engagement without slipping, also to reach all the bearings in the transmission.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is of the correct body, character and fluidity and especially manufactured to meet the requirements of Ford cars both summer and winter.

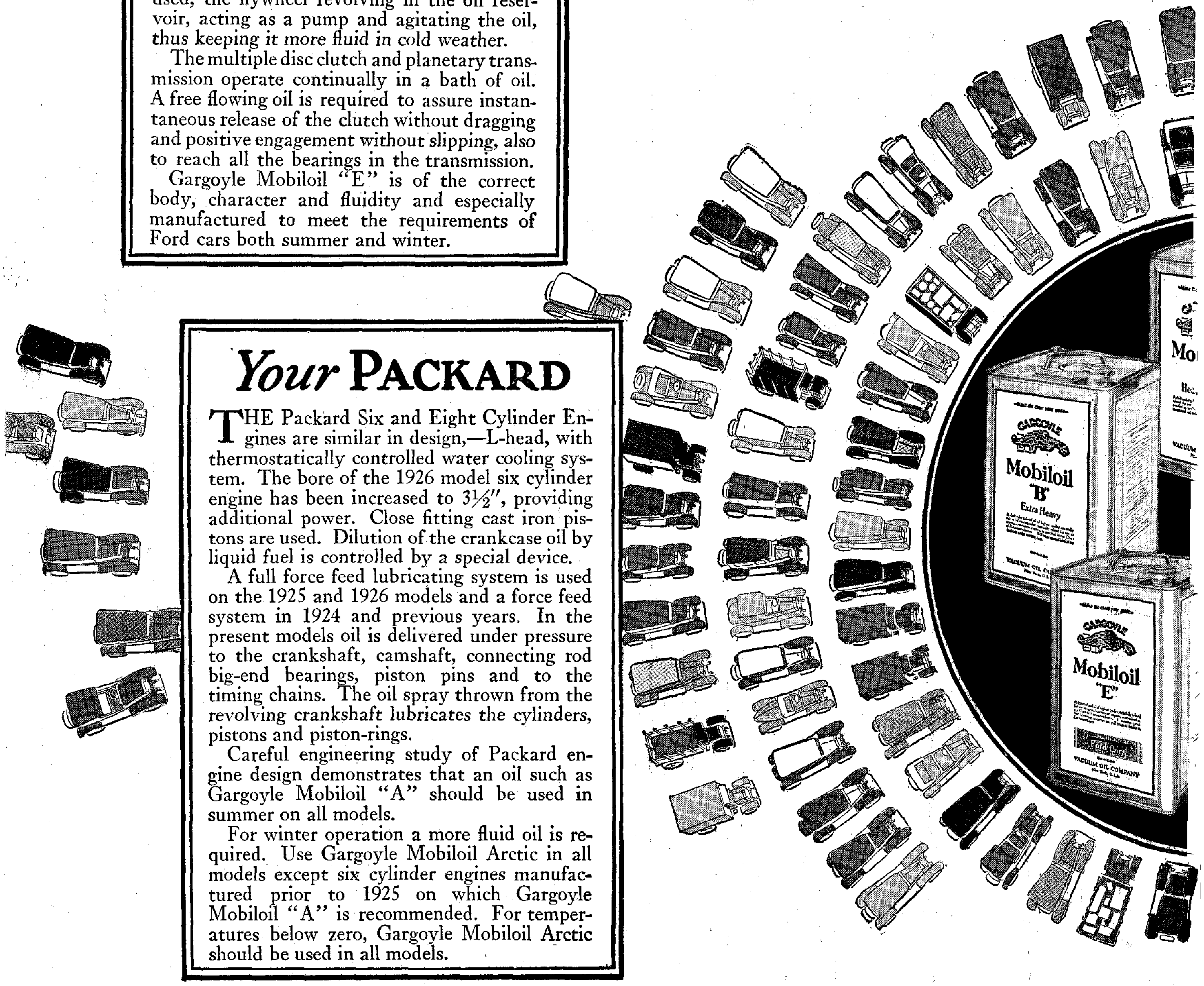
Your PACKARD

THE Packard Six and Eight Cylinder Engines are similar in design,—L-head, with thermostatically controlled water cooling system. The bore of the 1926 model six cylinder engine has been increased to 3½", providing additional power. Close fitting cast iron pistons are used. Dilution of the crankcase oil by liquid fuel is controlled by a special device.

A full force feed lubricating system is used on the 1925 and 1926 models and a force feed system in 1924 and previous years. In the present models oil is delivered under pressure to the crankshaft, camshaft, connecting rod big-end bearings, piston pins and to the timing chains. The oil spray thrown from the revolving crankshaft lubricates the cylinders, pistons and piston-rings.

Careful engineering study of Packard engine design demonstrates that an oil such as Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" should be used in summer on all models.

For winter operation a more fluid oil is required. Use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic in all models except six cylinder engines manufactured prior to 1925 on which Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" is recommended. For temperatures below zero, Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic should be used in all models.



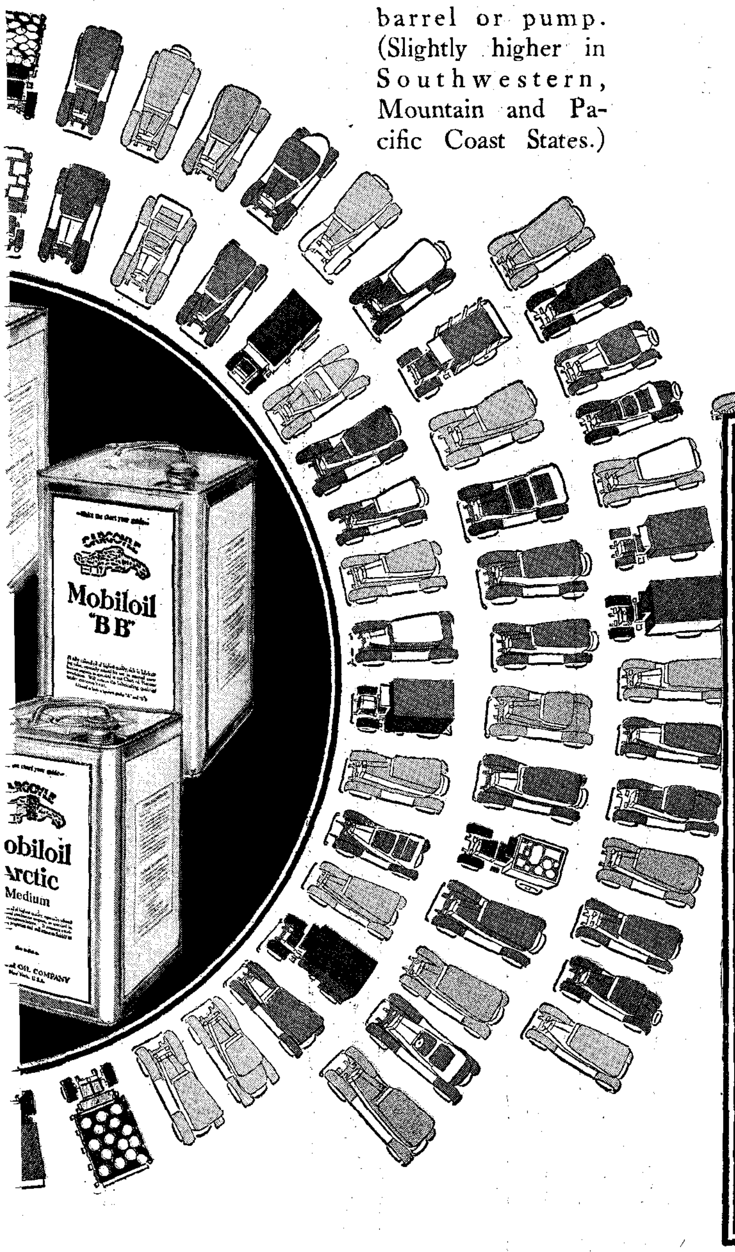
3 out of every 4 motorists wh

Vacuum Oil Company Headquarters: 61

ehind four of the important
Mobiloil Chart. 609 automo-
rs approve the
for their cars.

OUR DEALER'S

30¢ a quart is a fair retail price for genuine Mobiloil from barrel or pump. (Slightly higher in Southwestern, Mountain and Pacific Coast States.)



Your HUDSON

YOUR Hudson Super Six L-head type engine with its pump circulating water-cooling system provides for maintaining efficient operating temperatures by manually operated radiator shutters. Aluminum alloy pistons with ample oil grooves and drain holes prevent excessive amounts of lubricating oil reaching the combustion chambers and the formation of carbon deposits.

A splash circulating lubrication system with throttle controlled, variable stroke plunger pump delivers oil to splash troughs under the connecting rod bearings. All internal bearing surfaces are lubricated by an oil mist produced by connecting rod splash.

The design and construction features of the present Hudson engine demand the use of a rich lubricating oil such as Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in summer. For models of the Hudson engine prior to 1923 and equipped with cast iron pistons Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic is recommended for summer.

In winter, to assure easy starting of the engine and reliable distribution of the lubricant use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic in all models.

Your CHRYSLER

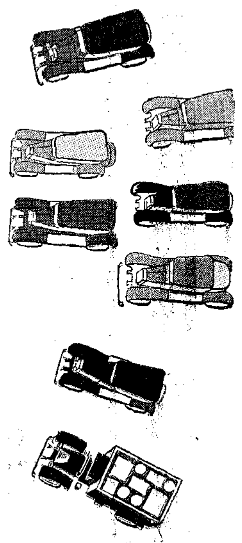
THE Chrysler Sixes, the Imperial 80 and Model 70 are equipped with L-head engines, water cooled by circulating pump, a thermostatic control assisting in maintaining an efficient operating temperature. Specially designed and machined cylinder heads permit the use of comparatively high compression pressures and minimize the tendency for knocking.

A force feed lubricating system is used, oil being delivered under pressure to all crankshaft, camshaft and connecting rod big-end bearings. The pistons and piston-pins are lubricated by oil spray from the lower connecting rod bearings. Aluminum alloy pistons with special oil control rings aid in preventing excessive carbon accumulations.

An air cleaner and a special oil filter, together with an ample oil screen located at the oil pump intake, tend to keep the oil free from impurities, thus minimizing wear.

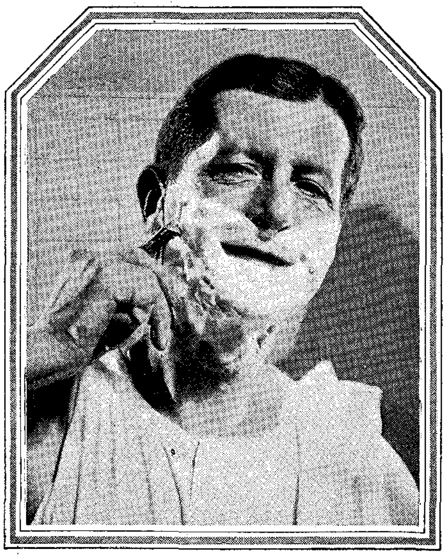
These and other features of the Chrysler Sixes favor the use of Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" which is recommended for summer and winter; for temperatures below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

For the Chrysler 58, four cylinder, Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" is recommended for summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic for winter.



oil by name ask for **Mobiloil**

WAY, NEW YORK Division Offices: *Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis*



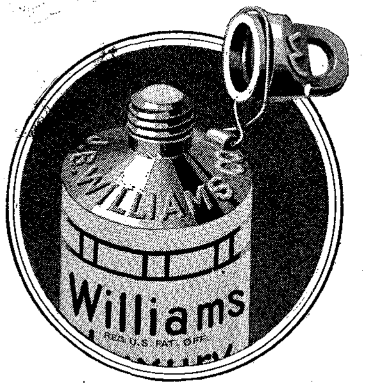
Why this
Saturated Lather
speeds up your razor
. . . *why it soothes the skin*

Williams Shaving Cream works up fast into a rich, bulky shaving lather. This lather holds an amazing amount of moisture—it's *saturated* with it.

Consequently, when Williams has driven off the water-resisting oil-film on your beard, its abundant moisture soaks right through each bristle, softening it so that the razor just *glides* through. Furthermore, Williams lubricates the skin, leaving it flexible as after a barber's massage.

Williams Shaving Cream sells for 50c in the economical double-size tube—it holds twice as much as the regular 35c large-size tube. A week's trial tube free on receipt of the coupon below or a postcard.

Aqua Velva is our newest triumph —a scientific after-shaving preparation. We will send you a generous test bottle free. Write Dept. 25-A



The Tube with the Unlosable Hinge-Cap

The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 25-A, Glastonbury, Conn.
Canadian Address, 1114 St. Patrick St., Montreal
Please send me free trial tube of Williams Shaving Cream. (Trial Size has no Hinge-Cap.)

Lit. Dig. 5-8-26

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued from page 38

locusts over Pharaoh's crops in Egypt many centuries ago. At least, good seats, commanding an unobstructed view of the scene, were in great demand; and I have no doubt small fortunes were made by certain delegates from Yankee land by disposing of comfortable places on my shoulders at round premiums. In fact, the advantages which my altitude afforded were so well appreciated that I soon began to look like one of those big cards in the museum covered with insects impaled on pins.

"The big 'president' beetle (who, when he frowned, closely resembled Isbell when the pupils are out of time) rose and ducked his head and, crossing his arms over his shoulders, stroked them down to the tip of his nose several times, and after thus disposing of the perspiration, stuck his hands under his wings, propped his back against a lock of hair, and then, bobbing his head at the congregation, remarked, 'B-u-z-z!' To which the congregation devoutly responded, 'B-u-z-z!' Satisfied with this promptness on the part of his flock, he took a more imposing perpendicular against another lock of hair and, lifting his hands to command silence, gave another melodious 'b-u-z-z!' in a louder key (which I suppose to have been the key-note) and after a moment's silence the whole congregation burst into a grand anthem, three dignified daddylonglegs, perched near the gas-burner, beating quadruple time during the performance. Soon two of the parts in the great chorus maintained silence, while a treble and alto duet, sung by forty-seven thousand mosquitoes and twenty-three thousand house flies, came in, and then, after another chorus, a tenor and bass duet by thirty-two thousand locusts and ninety-seven thousand pinch bugs was sung—then another grand chorus, 'Let Every Bug Rejoice and Sing' (we used to sing 'heart' instead of 'bug'), terminated the performance, during which eleven treble singers split their throats from head to heels, and the patriotic 'daddies' who beat time hadn't a stump of a leg left.

"It would take a ream of paper to give all the ceremonies of this great mass meeting. Suffice it to say that the little press 'chawed up' half a bushel of the devotees, and I combed 976 beetles out of my hair the next morning, every one of whose throats was stretched wide open, for their gentle spirits had passed away while yet they sung—and who shall say they will not receive their reward? I buried their motionless forms with musical honors in John's hat."

And here the future author of "Huckleberry Finn," brought an end to his romance of bug life and address himself directly to his fair correspondent:

"Now, Annie, don't say anything about how long *my* letter was in going, for I didn't receive *yours* until Wednesday—and don't forget that *I* tried to answer it the same day, tho I was doomed to fail. I wonder if you will do as much?

"Yes, the loss of the bridge almost finished my earthly career. There is still a slight nausea about my stomach (for certain malicious persons say that my heart lies in that vicinity) whenever I think of it, and I believe I should have evaporated and vanished away like a blue cloud if John—indefatigable, unconquerable John—had not recovered from his illness to relieve me of a portion of my troubles. I think I can survive it now. John says 'der chills kill a white boy, but sie (pronounced *see*) can't kill a *Detch*-man.'

"I have not now the slightest doubt, Annie, that your beautiful sketch is perfect. It looks more and more like what I suppose 'Mt. Unpleasant' to be every time I look at it. It is really a pity that you could not get the shrubbery in, for your dog kennel is such a tasteful ornament to any yard. Still, I am entirely satisfied to get the principal beauties of the place, and will not grieve over the loss. I have delighted Henry's little heart by delivering your message. Give the respected councilman the Latin letter by all means. If I understood the lingo well enough I would write you a Dutch one for him. Tell Marie I don't know what Henry thinks of the verb *amo*, but for some time past I have discovered various fragments of paper scattered about, bearing the single word *amite*, and since the receipts of her letter the fragments have greatly multiplied and the word has suddenly warmed into *amour*—all written in the same hand, and that, if I mistake not, Henry's, for the latter is the only French word he has any particular affection for. Ah, Annie, I have a slight horror of writing essays myself; and if I were inclined to write one I should be afraid to do it, knowing you could do it so much better if you would only get industrious once and try. Don't you be frightened—I guess Marie is afraid to write anything bad about you, or else her heart softens before she succeeds in doing it. Don't fail to remember me to her—for I perceive she is aware that my funeral has not yet been preached. Ete paid us a visit yesterday, and we are going to return the kindness this afternoon. Good-by. Your friend,

Sam."

References are made to several persons in this letter who can not be identified at this time, nor is any mention made in his biography of the bridge incident. The Henry referred to probably was his brother. In the passage in which he says "the big president beetle who, when he frowned, resembled Isbell when the pupils were out of time," Sam is harking back to his days in Keokuk. Professor Isbell was a music dealer and teacher who lived on the floor just below that occupied by the printing-office in which Sam and Henry slept. Isbell objected strenuously to the nightly diversions of the two Clemens boys and their friends in the room above him, but, unfortunately for him, he did not object in the right way. He assailed them roughly, and the next evening the boys set up a lot of empty bottles, which they found in a barrel in a closet, and, with stones for balls, played ten-pins on the office floor.

Professor Isbell rushed up-stairs and battered on the door, but they paid no attention. Next morning he waited for the young men and denounced them wildly. They merely ignored him. That night they organized a military company and drilled up and down over the singing class. Isbell now adopted new tactics. He went up very pleasantly and said:

"I like your military practise better than your ten-pins, but on the whole it seems to disturb the young ladies. You see how it is yourself. You couldn't possibly teach music with a company of raw recruits drilling overhead—now could you? Won't you please stop it? It bothers my pupils."

Sam Clemens regarded him with mild surprize.

"Does it?" he asked, very deliberately. "Why didn't you mention it before? To

MILLER KNOWS RUBBER

In the early nineties Miller learned the secret of rubber—toughness, elasticity, uniformity. Learned the manufacturing secret years before the development of the automobile made that secret a priceless possession.

For Miller knows rubber. Knows it as a sculptor knows his clay—a silversmith his metal. This "know-how" of the master craftsman gives the Miller Tire its unique standing as a tire that has never known an off year and has always lived up to its reputation as standard equipment on America's finest cars.

"Miller Balloons all around, eh? They look fine! Who put you wise?"

"Doc Richards sold me on them. He's used Millers ever since he gave up the old horse and buggy for making calls. Says he feels safe on Millers and that he can't take chances in his business. That was good enough for me."

THE MILLER RUBBER CO. OF N. Y., ***Akron, Ohio***

Dealers wherever there are automobiles

© The Miller Rubber Co. of N. Y.

A one-pipe smoker finds his tobacco

The problem of keeping an only pipe sweet, cool, and soothing has been solved by a Long Island haberdasher.

On the chance that a number of pipe smoking readers of this magazine may be in the same predicament that Mr. Lilenfeld found himself two years ago, we publish his letter for what it is worth:

Richmond Hill, L. I.
Larus & Bro. Co.
Richmond, Va.
Gentlemen:

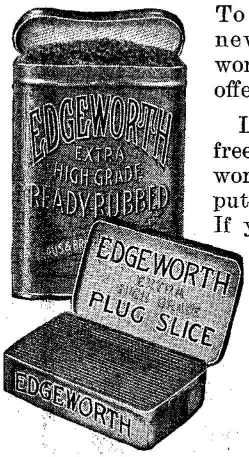
I am sorry I cannot compete with the gentleman who is the proud possessor of 45 pipes of all shapes, forms and makes. I am the owner of one poor solitary pipe.

This pipe I have carried many long years. At times it has been a good pal, soothing me with its cool, mellow smoke; but at other times—Lord, how it could bite! I was at a loss to ascertain the reason why. Every time I changed the brand I would imagine that I had discovered a new find; but when another new tin was bought it was never the same.

Somehow or other I ran across Edgeworth. I believe it was recommended me at some cigar store. Since I was always ready to take a crack at anything, I bought some. What a relief was the first pipeful! The old briar pipe became soothing again. Here surely was a find. I thought to myself "Will it last?" Strange or otherwise it has lasted. I have now smoked Edgeworth for the past 2 years and believe me someone will have to step some to make me switch.

Yours truly,
S. Z. Lilenfeld.

Well, it all comes down to this: The man with forty-five pipes and the man with one pipe are both members of the same Club.



To those who have never tried Edgeworth, we make this offer:

Let us send you free samples of Edgeworth so that you may put it to the pipe test. If you like the samples, you'll like Edgeworth wherever and whenever you buy it, for it never changes in quality.

Write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 2Q S. 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

We'll be grateful for the name and address of your tobacco dealer, too, if you care to add them.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidors holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

[*On your radio—tune in on WRVA, Richmond, Va.—the Edgeworth station. Wave length 256 meters.*]

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

be sure we don't want to disturb the young ladies."

They not only stopt the disturbance, but joined one of the singing classes. Sam had a pretty good voice in those days, and could drum fairly well on a piano and a guitar.

The other letter to Annie Taylor was written from New Orleans, and was dated June 1, 1867. Sam was not quite certain of the day of the month, but "he must have written to Annie immediately after landing." Reading on:

It was while he was on this journey down the Mississippi that Sam decided to postpone his Amazonian expedition. The lure of the river was too strong. Being a pilot seemed more fascinating than hunting for coco in South America; so he made arrangements with Horace Bixby, pilot of the *Paul Jones*, to initiate him into the mysteries of guiding a steamboat up and down the temperamental river.

His communication from New Orleans is purely descriptive and contains no attempts at humor. It is as follows:

"New Orleans, June 1, 1857.

"My Dear Friend Annie: I am not certain what day of the month it is (the weather being so warm), but I expect I have made a pretty close guess.

"Well, you wouldn't answer the last letter I wrote from Cincinnati. I just thought I would write again, anyhow, taking for an excuse the fact that you might have written and the letter miscarried. I have been very unfortunate with my correspondence; for during my stay of nearly four months in Cincinnati I did not get more than three or four letters beside those coming from members of our own family. You did write once, tho, Annie, and that rather 'set me up,' for I imagined that as you had got started once more you would continue to write with your ancient punctuality. From some cause or other, however, I was disappointed—tho it could hardly have been any fault of mine, for I sat down and answered your letter as soon as I received it, I think, altho I was sick at the time. Orion wrote to me at St. Louis, saying that Marie told him she would correspond with me if I would ask her. I lost no time in writing to her—got no reply—and thus ended another brief correspondence. I wish you would tell Marie that the Lord won't love her if she does so.

"However, I reckon one page of this is sufficient.

"I visited the French market yesterday (Sunday) morning. I think it would have done my very boots good to have met half a dozen Keokuk girls there, as I used to meet them at market in the Gate City. But it could not be. However, I did find several acquaintances—two pretty girls, with their two beaux—sipping coffee at one of the stalls. I thought I had seen all kinds of markets before—but that was a great mistake—this being a place such as I had never dreamed of before. Everything was arranged in such beautiful order, and had such an air of cleanliness and neatness that it was a pleasure to wander among the stalls. The pretty pyramids of fresh fruit looked so delicious. Oranges, lemons, pineapples, bananas, figs, plantains, watermelons, blackberries, raspberries, plums, and various other fruits were to be seen on one table, while the next one bore a load of radishes, onions, squashes, peas, beans, sweet potatoes—well, everything imaginable in the vegetable line—and still further on were lobsters, oysters, clams—then milk, cheese, cakes, coffee, tea, nuts, apples, hot rolls, butter, etc.—then the various kinds of meats and poultry. Of course, the place was crowded (as most places in New Orleans are) with men, women and children of every age, color and nation. Out on the pavement were groups of Italians, French, Dutch, Irish, Spaniards, Indians, Chinese, Americans, English, and the Lord knows how many more different kinds of people, selling all kinds of articles—even clothing of every description, from a handkerchief down to a pair of boots, umbrellas, pins, combs, matches—in fact, anything you could possibly want—and keeping up a terrible din with their various cries.

"To-day I visited one of the cemeteries—a veritable little city, for they *bury* everybody *above* ground here. All round the sides of the inclosure, which is in the heart of the city, there extends a large vault, about twelve feet high, containing three or four tiers of holes or tombs (they put the coffins into these holes endways, and then close up the opening with brick), one above another, and looking like a long 3-or 4-story house. The graveyard is laid off in regular, straight streets, strewed with white shells, and the fine, tall marble tombs (numbers of them containing but one corpse) fronting them and looking like so many miniature dwelling houses. You can find wreaths of flowers and crosses, cups of water, mottoes, small statuettes, etc., hanging in front of nearly every tomb. I noticed one beautiful white marble tomb, with a white lace curtain in front of it, under which, on a little shelf, were vases of fresh flowers, several little statuettes, and cups of water, while on the ground under the shelf were little orange and magnolia trees. It looked so pretty. The inscription was in French—said the occupant was a girl of 17, and finished by a wish from the mother that the stranger would drop a tear there, and thus aid her whose sorrow was more than one could bear. They say that the flowers upon many of these tombs are replaced every day by fresh ones. These were fresh, and the poor girl had been dead *five years*. There's depth of affection! On another was the inscription, 'To My Dear Mother,' with fresh flowers. The lady was 62 years old when she died, and she had been dead seven years. I spent half an hour watching the chameleons—strange animals, to change their clothes so often! I found a dingy looking one, drove him on a black rag, and he turned black as ink—drove him under a fresh leaf and he turned the brightest green color you ever saw. I wish you would write to me at St. Louis (I'll be there next week), for I don't believe you have forgotten how yet. Tell Marie and Ete 'howdy' for me. Your old friend,

"Sam L. Clemens.

"P. S.—I have just returned from another cemetery—brought away an orange leaf as a memorial—I inclose it."

And here the writer pauses to consider a question which must inevitably have popped into the mind of every sentimental reader:

Reading these early letters of Mark Twain to the pretty Keokuk girl, one naturally would like to know whether Sam was writing to a sweetheart he had left behind to go out into the world and seek his

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Are you paying for a Packard —without owning one?

VERY LIKELY you *are* paying the Packard price for motor car transportation while believing you cannot afford a Packard. Thousands do.

Yet while they long for Packard Six comfort, beauty and distinction others own and drive these fine cars—*at an actual saving in money over the cost of compromise transportation.*

You can own a Packard Six. Before you buy your next motor car, just use a pencil and a scratch pad before you use a pen and a check book.

Most of the items of cost in *owning* a car are the same as between a Packard Six *and any car at even half its price.*

It costs little more to insure the Packard than the half-price car. No more to garage it—no more to license it—no more for a wash and polish! Interest on your Packard investment will be a few cents a day higher—but less frequent and lower repair charges under Packard's flat rate service plan far offset that item.

Packard Six owners report 14 to 16 miles to a gallon of gasoline, 1,000 miles or more to a gallon of motor oil, 15,000 to 20,000 miles per set of tires. What half-price car does better?

But those items, so strongly stressed by most manufacturers, are relatively unimportant. *Depreciation* is the really important charge. Depreciation costs many motorists two or three times as much per mile as they pay for gas, oil and rubber *together.*

The used cars of the make turned in last year in the greatest numbers by Packard Six buyers had been driven an average of only 15,087 miles! Depreciation cost every one of those owners *eight cents a mile!* They, none of them, spent a total of over three cents a mile for gasoline, oil and tires.

If you are one of the thousands who buy a half-price car every year or two—every 15,000 to 20,000 miles—you can own and drive a Packard Six for less money.

More than twice as many Packard Six cars were sold last year as in 1924. *And 70% of all those sales were made to those who had been buying lower-priced cars frequently—paying for a Packard without owning one.*

These Packard Six owners know they can keep their new cars two or three times as long as the cars they turned in—and they intend to do it. On such a basis they drive the car they have always wanted at a lower per-mile cost than they have ever paid.

It is a fact that 98% of those who have bought Packard Six cars during the past six years are still Packard owners. They are not paying a heavy depreciation toll every year. You need not do so either.

The Price of the Packard Six is surprisingly low for a car of such distinction. For example the five-passenger sedan is priced at $2585 at the factory, tax to be added.

PACKARD
SIX

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Why the Ever-Ready Blade gives more and better shaves

A SHAVING edge, to be perfect, must be *hollow ground;* and a blade, to be hollow ground, must be *heavier.* You can see that the Ever-Ready Blade (A) is staunch in cross-section, that it is reinforced with a metal backbone, and that it provides ample steel for hollow grinding to a super-keen and durable edge.

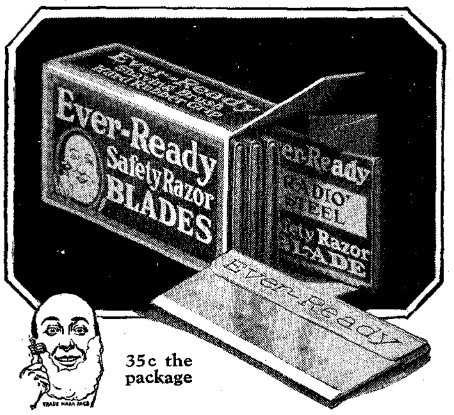
Contrast its sturdy cross-section, shown above, with that of an ordinary wafer blade! (B)

Ever-Ready blades give perfect shaves, and retain their keenness longer, because of the modern principles on which they are built. Buy an Ever-Ready Razor and a package of these remarkable blades—and see what real *pleasure* they give you!

Ever-Ready Razors and Blades are sold everywhere

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORPORATION
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ever-Ready Blades


Ever-Ready Safety Razor BLADES
Ever-Ready RADIO STEEL Safety Razor BLADE
Ever-Ready
35c the package

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

fortune. His constant importunities that she write him, his evident elation over receiving one letter from her, his eagerness to reply immediately, and his continuing to write despite the fact that she had not replied to his last letter indicates that the twenty-two-year-old Sam at least had a tender place in his heart for seventeen-year-old Annie Taylor. His inclosing an orange leaf in his letter from New Orleans, an orange leaf he had found while wandering alone in a cemetery, was a pretty bit of sentiment that probably touched the girl. And the very fact that Annie kept these letters and did not carelessly throw them away at once would imply that Sam perhaps was more than just a casual friend away on a trip.

"Were Sam Clemens and Annie Taylor sweethearts at the time the letters were written?" Mrs. Blackwell was asked.

She smiled.

"I could not say for certain, of course," she replied, "but it always has been the talk in the family they were, and we have always thought they were. I think it is quite likely they were; or at least, they probably thought they were. Annie Taylor's family and the Clemens family, I believe, were connected by marriage in some way. Just what this relationship was, I don't know. Sam and Annie had been friends several years, and it was my understanding that he knew her before he ever went to Keokuk. But I am not sure of that either.

"She was a teacher in Lindenwood College in St. Charles, Missouri, after Sam Clemens left Keokuk. I knew her there, as St. Charles was my home, and I was a pupil in the college. It is my recollection she taught English there. I was not in her class, but I knew her as a pupil would know another teacher. This was several years before she was married to my brother.

"Annie Taylor, as I remember her then, was a beautiful girl and very talented and brilliant. She and Sam Clemens had similar tastes and were always very congenial friends. The letters and other things she used to write were strikingly original and humorous. She always saw the humorous side of life.

"Long after her marriage and, in fact, almost until the death of Mark Twain, they kept up their friendship. I believe he visited her home at least once after she was married.

"She and my brother were married in 1868. After his graduation from Harvard he went to Montana to practise law, but he came back in a few years and he and Annie Taylor were married."

"Did your brother meet her while she was a teacher in Lindenwood College?"

"I don't believe he ever said whether he knew her then or not, but it seems probable," Mrs. Blackwell replied. "Our home was in St. Charles, so it is likely he met the pretty school-teacher from Keokuk, and fell in love with her.

"I did not live in the same town with my brother and his wife, so I did not see them very often, but I can remember her talking of Mark Twain and of their days in Keokuk."

Mrs. Cunningham, the former Annie Elizabeth Taylor, died in Carrollton, ten years ago, at the age of seventy-six, the same age at which Mark Twain died in 1910.

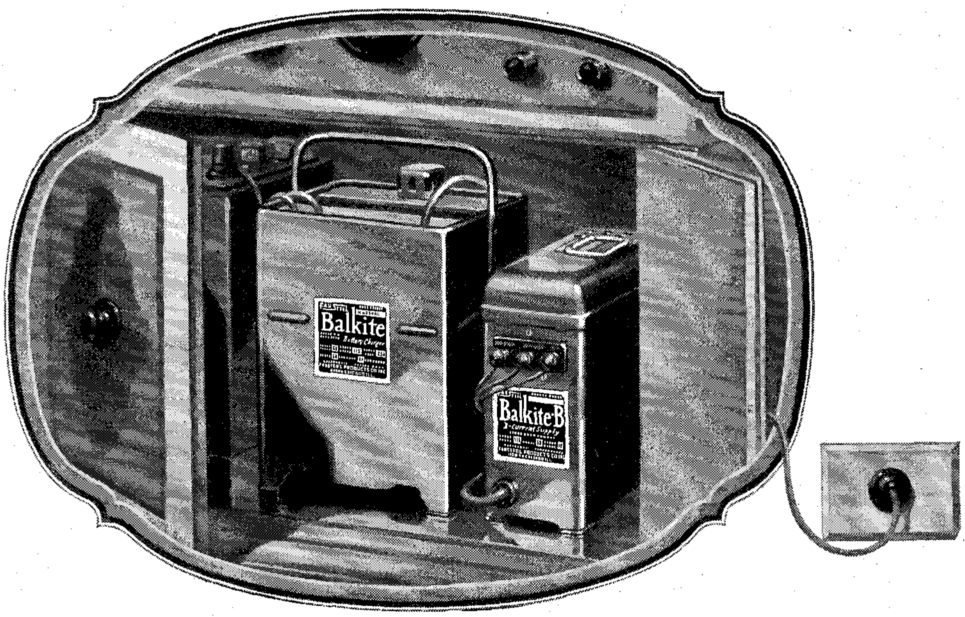
A JOB FOR A COTTON MATHER IN THE PHILIPPINES

THE Stars and Stripes have not yet exorcised witches and "witch doctors" who continue their demoniacal business even in Manila. Hardly a week passes, we are told, that the Philippine Constabulary does not investigate the beating or killing of some person suspected of being a witch. The Filipino witch, as Charles F. Freeman in the New York *Tribune* explains "is thought to possess the power to take on the shape of a beast at will and to work evil even at a long distance." According to the strength of his magic he can cause a selected victim to become seriously ill or to die, and "a credulous native, suffering from some malady which he does not understand, immediately believes that he has been bewitched." The nervous origin of such a complaint is suggested by the symptoms mentioned. For instance:

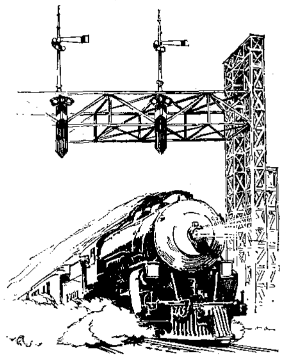
> Often the sickness takes the form of temporary paralysis, or the sick man jumps and twitches as if he had St. Vitus's dance. In such cases a cure is possible and the witch doctor is summoned. All his "cures" are extremely brutal, the favorite methods of expelling the demons being by fire or by beating the afflicted. The sick man is tied securely with rattan withes before any operation is attempted, and if fire is to be used splinters are thrust between the toes and lighted. Soon the demons will cry out and leave the body.
>
> In case a beating is considered best, the "buntot ng pagui" is called into play. This murderous instrument is the horny tail of the deep-sea sting-ray, and a slight blow on the bare skin will draw blood. If the victim recovers the witch doctor is liberally rewarded, but if his victim dies the neighbors will merely shrug their shoulders and have a deeper fear for the witch supposed to have brought about the death.
>
> Sometimes a witch doctor, exasperated by "bad luck," will designate a man or woman as being the guilty "mankukulam," and the innocent suspect falls a victim to mob violence.

A witch doctor case recently attracted the attention of the American community in Manila, Mr. Freeman reports, because its victim was the beautiful native wife of an American newspaper man.

> The woman, who suffered from incipient tuberculosis, resided in a cottage on the hills outside the city in the vicinity of the Santol Tuberculosis Hospital, where she was visited each day by her husband and an American physician. She was progressing slowly toward health when her husband was obliged to go to the Visayan Islands on business for his paper. During his absence a native named Pablo Zapata, a notorious "witch doctor," called at the house while the servant was at the market and informed the woman that she had been bewitched by a "mankukulam" living in a distant province. For fifty "pesos" he could cure her, he said, but the woman demurred as, having been long associated with Americans, she had lost much of her early belief in the occult. Finally she told Zapata to leave the house, but he refused and, calling in a henchman to his aid, beat



Balkite "B" and the Balkite Battery Charger give your radio set unfailing power from the light socket



The Balkite *Railway Signal Rectifier –Standard on over* 60 *Railroads*

In railway signal operation, where absolute infallibility is required, the Balkite Railway Signal Rectifier is standard on the signal systems of over 60 leading North American Railroads.

The method of charging used in railway signalling is practically the same as that used by the Balkite Trickle Charger with radio "A" batteries. At each signal is located a battery and a Balkite Rectifier which is connected to an AC current line. The rectifier is placed on permanent or trickle charge. It converts the AC current into direct current which is stored in the battery and operates the signal. The battery is always kept at full charge without attention.

This same method is also in use in many other industries. It is used for time recording, burglar alarm, fire alarm, emergency lighting, power plant control, substation control, instrument operation and telegraph and telephone battery systems.

In fact, there are no limitations for the use of this method. Wherever there is a battery and AC current, the Balkite Rectifier on trickle charge is ideal. It is noiseless, unfailing in operation, and has nothing to adjust, wear out or get out of order. Engineers, write for information.

With full, noiseless, even power, always exactly as required, your set will give you a quality of reception to be secured in no other way. Balkite "B" and the Balkite Battery Charger give you this power, with maximum convenience, from the light socket.

Balkite "B"—the noiseless "B" power supply—replaces "B" batteries entirely and supplies "B" current from the lighting circuit. Unlike any other "B" device, it requires no replacements and will not deteriorate with use. It will outlive 20 sets of "B" dry cells. With over 75,000 in use, on all types of sets, to our knowledge not one has ever worn out. It is tested and listed as standard by the Underwriters' Laboratories, and *guaranteed to give satisfaction.*

The Balkite Battery Charger is the popular charger for "A" batteries. Its high charging rate makes it ideal for heavy-duty sets. Entirely noiseless, it can be used while the set is in operation. If your battery should be low you merely turn on the charger and operate the set.

Add these permanent Balkite Radio Power Units to your set and secure unfailing radio power from the light socket. Ask your dealer.

FANSTEEL
Balkite
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Manufactured by **FANSTEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc., North Chicago, Ill.**

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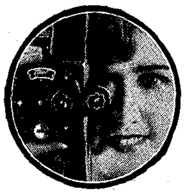
Up-to-the-minute People are now taking their own MOTION PICTURES

with Filmo REGISTERED

IF you are one who cares about matters of personal distinction you will be interested in *Filmo*, the Motion Picture Camera used by Vice-President Dawes, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Ogden Armour, Galli-Curci, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, Zane Grey, John T. McCutcheon and hundreds of equal prominence the world over. *Filmo* has popularized the sport of taking *personal motion pictures*—instead of old-time snapshots.

This compact, easy-to-carry camera requires no tripod, no cranking, no focusing for distance Simply sight it from the eye as you would a spy-glass. The picture is seen in the finder just as you want to take it—right side up and straight before you. Touch a button and motion pictures of what you see are taken automatically. Pictures you get are shown on a wall or screen in your home or club with the *Filmo* automatic Projector, as clearly as the movies you see at the best theatres.

Filmo has been perfected for your personal use by the world's largest manufacturers of motion picture cameras and equipment. The *Filmo* Camera brings you the precision of our professional cameras costing up to $5000. Yet its cost is but $180—less than you probably paid for the phonograph or radio now in your home. *Filmo* is a really fine quality product, unique in design, perfect in construction and beautiful in appearance—an instrument you will be proud to own.



Note the spy-glass view-finder—a distinctive feature originated and used exclusively by this company

Ask the dealer in highest quality merchandise in your city to show you how personal movies are made with Filmo. Write us for descriptive booklet, "What You See, You Get," telling the whole interesting Filmo story

BELL & HOWELL CO.
1803 Larchmont Ave., CHICAGO
Branches: New York, Hollywood and London
Manufacturers of 95% of the Professional Cameras and Equipment in Use the World Over
Established 1907

The whole world laughs at the antics of "Our Gang." Here you see the "Gang" with some of the supporting cast and their director, Robert McGowan, set for action before a Bell & Howell professional camera which passes the fun along to you through the movie theatres

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

her almost to the point of death, muttering incantations all the time.

Neighbors heard the woman's screams, but their dread of Zapata was so great that they dared not interfere, especially as they thought that he was performing a laudable act in driving out demons.

When the American returned home and learned what had happened, he strapped on a revolver and went gunning for the "witch doctor." Wiser counsel prevailed, and warrants were sworn out for Zapata's arrest. He was tried for his crime in two courts, both the provincial court of Caloocan and the municipal court of Manila, but was twice acquitted for lack of evidence, as only one witness had the temerity to appear against him, and he had brought in a dozen members of his cult to prove his innocence.

The woman died a few months later and her husband left the islands despairing of securing justice. Retribution, however, overtook the "witch doctor," for his own wife assaulted him with a hammer while he was asleep and caused him to lie in the Philippine General Hospital for several months.

"THE *DIGEST* SETS IT FORTH"

ALABAMA has "got into the papers" of the country in a way that does not redound altogether to her glory, remarks the Birmingham *Age-Herald;* and we read on:

> The Knox inquiry and the attendant exposé of our barbarous system of leasing convicts are the subject of a newspaper summary in the current issue of the LITERARY DIGEST, the opening sentence of which reads. "The thumb-screws and racks of the Spanish Inquisition were no more cruel and inhuman in their treatment of prisoners than some of the methods now in use by Alabama prison officials, in the opinion of the State Attorney General, and of virtually the entire press of Alabama." The people of Alabama are pleased with the way the above is stated, for it shows that the system does not meet with the approval of public opinion as reflected in the State press. The system exists for political reasons and for reasons of private profit only—not for the purpose of wholesome and efficient administration of our penal institutions.
>
> It is also noted that THE DIGEST says "virtually" the entire press is against the system. Weasel word, virtually, which thus singles out and isolates the journalistic apologist for the Brandon system of barbarity, tho without quoting from that journal nor mentioning it. The people of Alabama are glad that no journalistic utterance seeking to palliate or excuse the leasing horror was deemed representative in any way of the true thought in this State on this subject.
>
> The people of Alabama are glad that so important and widely read a magazine as THE LITERARY DIGEST should thus have revealed to the people of the United States the deep and abiding abhorrence of convict-leasing that resides among the people of Alabama. Convict-leasing will be an issue in the gubernatorial campaign this summer, and no man who espouses this system or equivocates his position thereon can hope for election.

Optimistic, Successful People

Thousands have banished their ailments—found fresh ambition

—through one fresh food

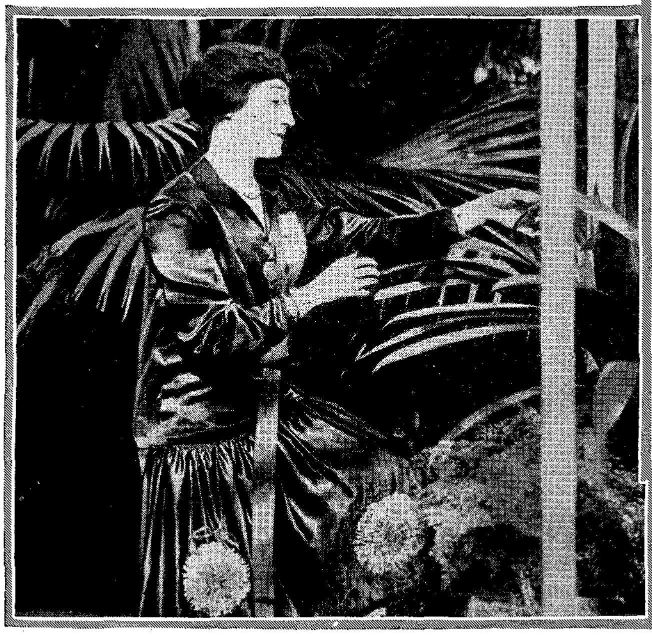
NOT a "cure-all," not a medicine in any sense—Fleischmann's Yeast is simply a remarkable fresh food.

The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake invigorate the whole system. They aid digestion—clear the skin—banish the poisons of constipation. Where cathartics give only temporary relief, yeast strengthens the intestinal muscles and makes them healthy and active. And day by day it releases new stores of energy.

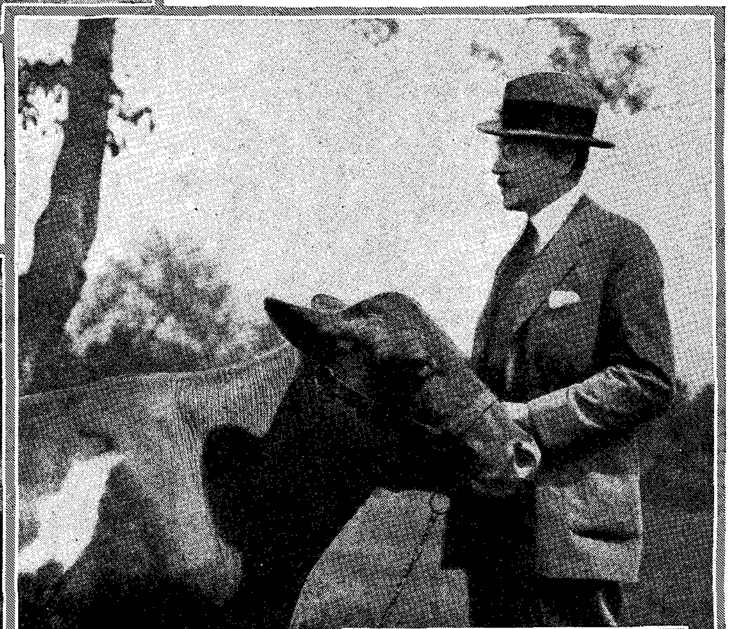
Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals: on crackers—in fruit juices, water or milk—or just plain, nibbled from the cake. *For constipation especially, dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before breakfast and at bedtime.* Buy several cakes at a time—they will keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days. All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today!

Let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. A-80, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York.

"TWO YEARS AGO I was almost a complete wreck; worn-out by overwork, and suffering from stomach troubles for over ten years. Besides, my face was actually covered with eruptions. Not a single pimple is on my face now; and I certainly look and feel well in every way. All impurities have disappeared. It was Fleischmann's Yeast which created the vigor that helped me to my health. Out of the rut, as I look back I say of this food, 'Ask one who has tried it!' "
ALFRED KREKE, Cincinnati, Ohio



"WHEN I STARTED USING FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST, I was run down to a mere shadow; I could not sleep, had no appetite. I had to take tonics and laxatives continually. Now I am perfectly well. I can eat anything without distress. When returning home worn out from a day's shopping I take a cake of Yeast and feel one hundred per cent better in every way."
MRS. BERTHA H. MOORE, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio



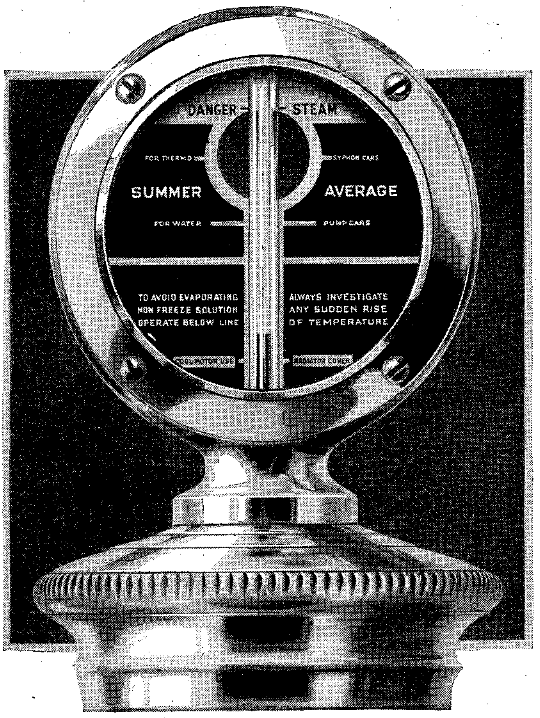
"I AM AN EDITOR, chained to my desk most of the day. I find activity on a small farm. I suffered from a painful boil. The doctor said, 'Eat Yeast cakes.' The boil gradually lessened. Last month I was troubled with a rash. I remembered the boil and took three Yeast cakes a day. In two weeks the rash was gone."
HENRY W. LACY,
Wakefield, Mass.

FLEISCHMANN'S
YEAST

THIS FAMOUS FOOD tones up the entire system—aids digestion—clears the skin—banishes constipation.

KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE ROAD

8,000,000 drivers do



Universal Model
$7.50

WITH so much on the dashboard, it's all you can do to read your speedometer let alone the other instruments. At 25 or 30 miles an hour, your eyes shifted even momentarily from the road to the dashboard may mean a serious accident.

Foreseeing this, 12 years ago, the original Boyce Moto Meter was made to be placed *on the radiator cap directly in the driver's line of vision.* To see the road you must see the Boyce Moto Meter.

There it stands today a constant guardian of 8,000,000 motors, signalling 15 to 20 minutes in advance, the dangers of overheating which mean expensive repair bills. Its rise will always enable you to detect motor trouble.

But the Boyce Moto Meter is even more than the perfect heat indicator. Its unique combination of beauty and downright utility makes it not merely a radiator ornament, but the permanent mark of the driver who is kind to his motor.

It is a staunch, foolproof instrument requiring no adjustment and never getting out of order. It outlives any car.

The Boyce Moto Meter is used by nearly half of the drivers in America. Made in America and in five foreign factories to meet a world demand.

Your dealer has Boyce Moto Meters for every type of car—$3.50 to $15.00—in different designs.

NOTE: We also manufacture Boyce Moto Meters for dashboard or steering column installation. Thousands of these are now in use on automobiles and U. S. Army and Navy aeroplanes. Whatever type of heat indicator you prefer, you can obtain it in a genuine Boyce Moto Meter.

BOYCE MOTO METER
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

THE MOTO METER COMPANY, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.
THE MOTO METER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., Hamilton, Ontario
The name "Moto Meter" is the registered trade-mark and the exclusive property of this Company

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

HOW THE TURKS TORTURED LAWRENCE OF ARABIA

THERE was a price of $50,000 on his head when he was captured, but the Turks had no idea of the identity of their prisoner. Colonel Lawrence, who surprized the world by lining up the Arabs for the Allies, and whom the Turks "feared more than any other living man," is short of stature, and that may have deceived his captors into regarding him as of no great importance. However, his blue eyes and his fair skin and hair stamped him as a Caucasian, and he was questioned sharply as to whether he had ever come across "the man called Sheriff Lawrence"; in response to which:

> He replied that he had seen him once, some months before, but had not recently heard of his whereabouts. As he profest ignorance of the activities of the Arab forces, the Turkish commandant determined to stimulate his memory by means that usually induce loquacity.
>
> Lawrence was thereupon taken outside the tent, stript, bound to a bench, and lashed with a whip until, streaming with blood, he became unconscious.

This high spot in an adventurous career is now revealed by Raymond Savage, a classmate of Lawrence at Oxford. Retailing the Colonel's adventure in the New York *Times*, Savage writes:

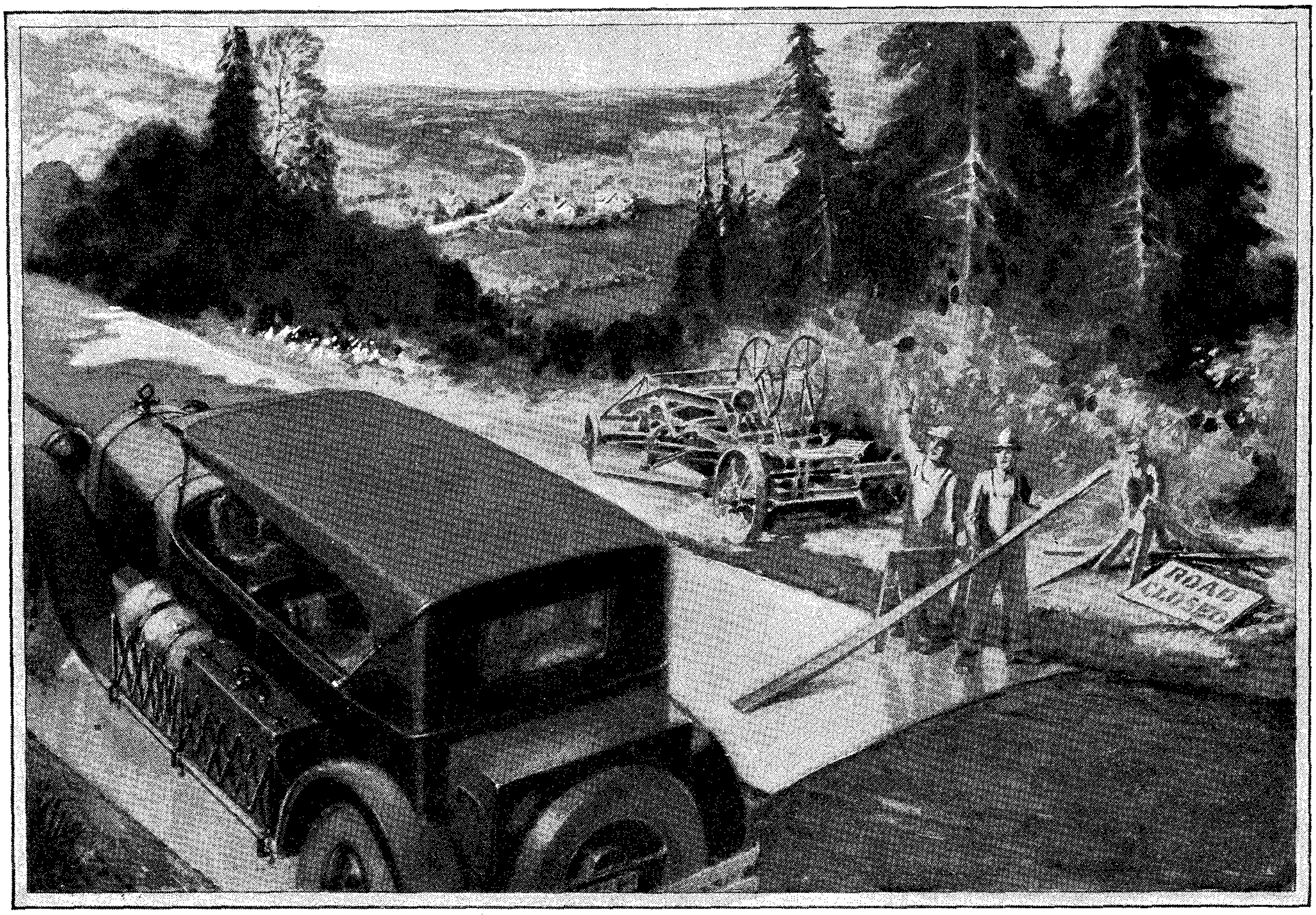
> He told me that his only fear was that he might cry out in English instead of Arabic as he lost consciousness, for then he would have betrayed himself, and it would probably have taken him six months to die by terrible torture.
>
> He was thrown into a tent, and a humane Turkish doctor took pity on his plight and drest his wounds. Seared and aching, Lawrence could scarcely crawl, for every little movement was exquisite agony. Yet by five o'clock of the next morning this astonishing man had escaped and was once more among his beloved Arabs, who tended him with devotion. To-day Colonel Lawrence carries the marks of that flogging, and his back is silent witness to the brutality of his treatment.

It will hardly be questioned that Mr. Savage indulges in no exaggeration when he asserts that

> In the realm of high adventure undertaken at great risk for great ends there is no figure to-day more romantic and mysterious than that of Lawrence of Arabia—Col. Thomas Edward Lawrence, who, single-handed, brought the Arab tribes to fight with the Allies in the World War and enabled Lord Allenby to defeat the Turks and end the Eastern schemes of the Teutonic Powers.

Of Lawrence's personality, still veiled in the mists of legend to most people, Mr. Savage writes from contact at Oxford, during the war in Palestine, and later:

> Lawrence comes, on the male side of Irish stock, for his family originated in County Galway. Among his distinguished ancestors were Sir Henry Lawrence and



*U*nfailingly recorded on your map

–great changes, small changes alike

Rand McNally
official
Auto Road Map
TEXAS
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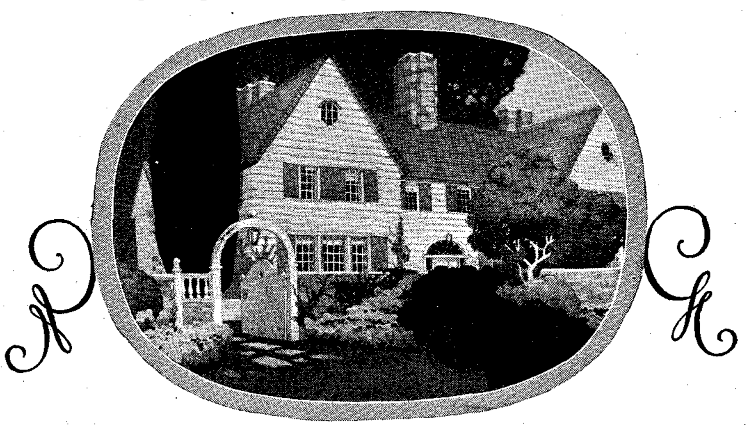

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STOPS MISTAKES IN PAINTING

SURFACE	TO PAINT USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	SWP House Paint Metalistic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor *Finish*
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	
HOUSE or GARAGE Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle Metal Composition	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint Metalistic Ebonol		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
TOYS	S-W Family Paint	Rexpar Varnish	Floorlac	Enameloid
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WICKER	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

For removing paint and varnish use Taxite. For cleaning painted and varnished surfaces use Flaxoap.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Sir John Lawrence, soldiers who contributed much to the building of British India and won undying fame during the Mutiny. I believe I am also right in saying that Sir Robert Lawrence, one of the Crusading Knights who fought with Richard Cœur de Lion in the Holy Wars, was one of his forebears. Thus it will be seen that in his veins runs the blood of warriors.

It was remarkable that two such men as Allenby and Lawrence should be brought together in close alliance in Palestine. Lawrence, with all his military ancestry behind him, was by chance to find himself the cooperator of Allenby, who is the first soldier of his family, tho a direct lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell.

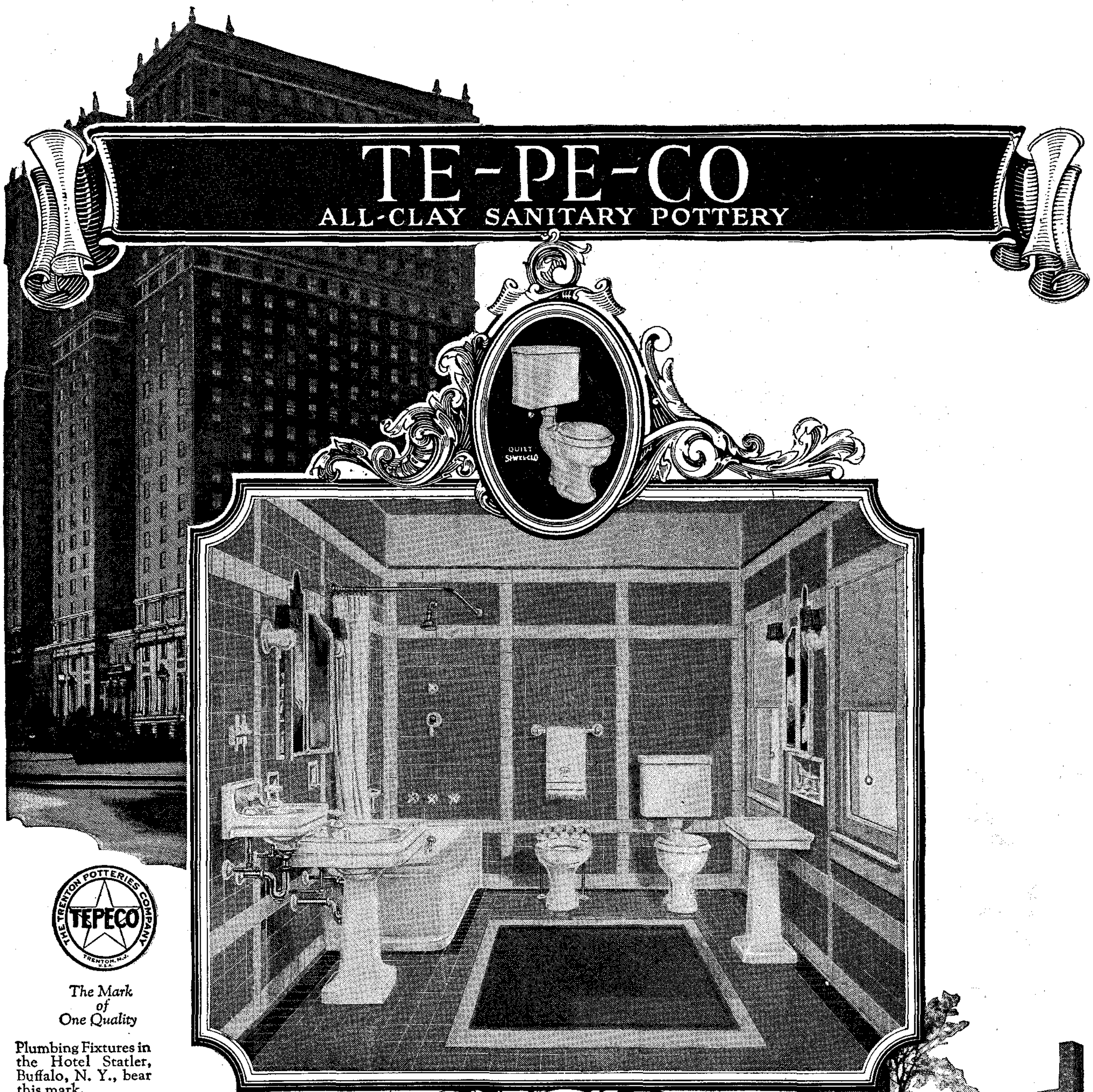
To-day Lawrence is only thirty-seven years of age. At twenty-seven he had performed deeds that were to rank in history with the most stirring that have left their mark on the face of Time. At Oxford he proved himself a man of great scholarly parts. His spare time was devoted to studying archeology and the lives of great military leaders, such as Napoleon and Wellington, and he gained much knowledge of desert campaigning from careful study of the campaigns of the early Crusaders and the first Arab Conquest. As I write I have before me some of his manuscripts, in which he admits going out on a tour to confirm the strategic ideas that he had gained from these campaigns.

For some years before the war, and after leaving Oxford, Lawrence took part in various archeological expeditions into Arabia and became expert in the language, customs, and traditions of the country. When war broke out he tried at once to enlist as a private soldier, but was actually refused on the ground of being physically unfit! He returned to his archeology, and was eventually sent to Cairo to do intelligence work, owing to his command of Arabic and knowledge of Arabia in general.

Becoming weary of the restrictions of army routine, he asked for leave and spent it by going off to Arabia to visit the Emir Feisal, who had revolted against Turkish domination. He never came back officially from that leave, but set himself to win all the Arab leaders to the cause of the Allies. He succeeded with such amazing zeal that he was eventually allowed to have a free hand, and became the recognized leader of hundreds of thousands of Arabs headed by their sheiks and princes.

Short of stature, with fair hair and piercing blue eyes, Lawrence gives the impression that he is only a scholar and a dreamer, but the keen life that flashes every now and then in his eyes betrays the man of action and determination. When I first met him in Palestine he was drest as a Colonel in the British Army, and on the next occasion when I saw him, on the veranda of Shepheard's Hotel in Cairo, he was garbed in the flowing silken robes of an Arab chieftain, with golden cords on his head-dress and in his sash a gold-hilted curved dagger, emblem of a Prince of Mecca. Only by a flick of his eyelid did he show me recognition, for it was not politic that people should be aware of his identity.

Such, then, briefly, is a sketch of the man himself—scholar and soldier, a dreamer of dreams and a man of intense vitality and action; warm-hearted, yet



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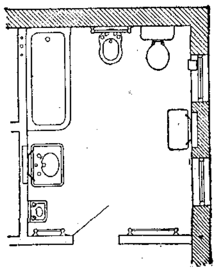

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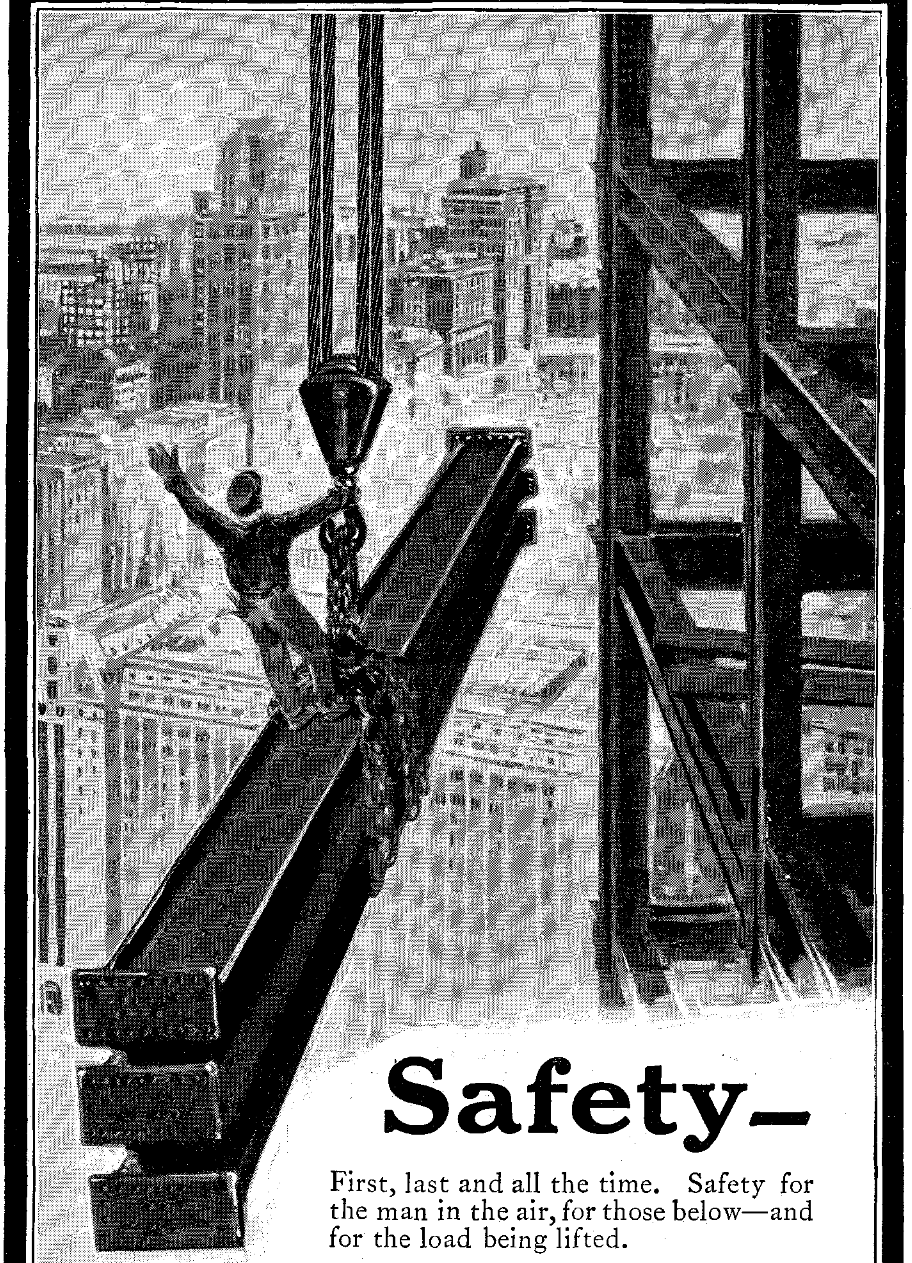

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

inscrutable; lovable, yet iron-handed in times of necessity—in fact, a paradox.

Speculation as to the whereabouts of Lawrence and the nature of the work he has been doing since the war is reviewed and disposed of by Mr. Savage in detail as follows.

There are some who think that this strange young man is making capital out of the romantic legends with which he has been surrounded, and that secretly he delights in the amazing stories about him which from time to time appear in the press of various countries. Nothing could be more untrue to fact.

Lawrence is sincere to a degree; he has a horror of publicity and does not arrogate to himself any great credit for his work in the East. He is entirely above all self-seeking ambitions. His only interests are soldiering, archeology, and reading. To prove his utter lack of any desire for aggrandizement, it ought to be said that Lawrence does not possess one solitary British decoration.

After the war a knighthood and $50,000 from the British Government were offered to him. There is little doubt that he could have had a peerage had he so desired. Later he was asked to accept, at any rate, the Commandership of the Order of the Bath, the highest order of British chivalry, and a Distinguished Service Order. All of these honors he refused. He felt that a man's services should be given to his country without reward or the expectation thereof. The most highly prized of his possessions is a long personal letter in the King's own handwriting, thanking him for his services.

Again and again Lawrence was asked by the British authorities to accept a high position in the East. He could have controlled the destinies of Mesopotamia and become High Commissioner of Egypt after Allenby resigned. But he would only accept such positions under a guaranty that he might have a free hand and be hampered in no way by the orders of the British Government.

He disagreed profoundly with the entire British policy in the Middle East after the war, but his advice was scorned by politicians in England. The result can perhaps be seen in the turbulent state of affairs that exists in Irak, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt to-day. Had Lawrence been free to pursue his own policy the recent history of the Near East might have been different, and it is the opinion of some authorities that he would have brought peace, not the sword.

To-day it is widely believed that this man is somewhere in Arabia, doing secret intelligence work for the British Government. The truth is that he is hiding, not in Arabia or any other Eastern country, but in the ranks of the British Army. The so-called "Uncrowned King of Arabia" is concealing his identity under an assumed name as a private soldier, and is connected with the secret work of constructing tanks.

Mr. Savage informs us that the reason for Lawrence's action in thus hiding himself is very simple: "He is a born soldier, with the blood of military ancestors running through his veins, and it is as a soldier that he desires to live and, possibly,

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

die." In further explanation of his mysterious self-effacement, Mr. Savage reminds us:

> Were he to accept a commission, he would at once be placed in high position. He has had enough of heavy responsibility, and as he refuses to accept high posts he knows that his only chance of carrying out his longing for a soldier's life lies in remaining a private in the ranks.
>
> Some of those who are jealous of his success and do not know him at all intimately, say that the British Government was relieved at his disappearance from active work after the war. This is not true. I am personally aware that month after month since the close of the war he has been sent for and begged to accept this post or the other. But Lawrence will have none of it, and to-day his sole aim is to be left in peace to pursue his vocation of a soldier. He will not even accept the stripes of a non-commissioned officer. He is one of the happiest men I have ever met. Only recently I visited his camp at a tiny little wayside station in a certain district of England and had a long talk with him.
>
> He is pledged to some years of military service, but I have a suspicion that when that has come to an end, he will retire into a little cottage to dream among his books, surrounded by his own familiar friends and occasionally making an excursion in the strictest privacy to his beloved East—not for any political reasons, but in order to pursue his hobby of archeology.

LONDON'S WELCOME TO OUR AUTHORS

ENGLAND offers a haven of fellowship and helpfulness to writing compeers in which America fails, according to Frederick Chamberlin, an expatriated writer on history, in the April *International Book Review*. Mr. Chamberlin was a lawyer in Boston, with a lucrative practise, and close to the prime of life, when he decided to leave his own country and enter upon the work of historical research.

He quickly gained recognition on the other side of the Atlantic, while in America, tho he had written a number of books, including a novel and a play, he was not well known. As he states the case:

> The moment I landed in England, with only the books I had written in America for introduction, not a scholar or writer in Great Britain hesitated to show me comradeship and a welcome as his literary equal.
>
> It was just the opposite of my experience in the United States. The fault there may have been my own, but the fact is that no literary man or woman gave me the slightest recognition or displayed a spirit of helpfulness.
>
> In London the Pilgrims made me a member. So did the Savage Club. And this last is of itself enough to warrant a man in moving to London if he is benefited by the sympathy of men working along lines like his own. I was simply starving in my own country for just such an atmosphere.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

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BEFORE it was ruined—by prosperity—Bora Bora was as nice a little paradise as you could find in the Pacific Ocean (and everybody knows that the Pacific laps more paradises than any other ocean on this planet). Moreover if Prohibition in the United States had not created a tremendous demand for the vanilla bean, for the flavoring of soda-fountain drinks, Bora Bora would still be a paradise, and as poor as a church mouse. How delightful it was in its days of poverty, and innocence, is dwelt upon by Armstrong Sperry, who tells us that he "happened upon Bora Bora for the first time as you happen occasionally upon a friend." He and the little isle "took to each other from the first," for it was his "ideal of all that a South Sea Island ought to be." Enlarging on its perfections in the New York *Herald Tribune* he explains:

It could be circled on foot in a day; two terrific mountains, vine-hung and cloud-crowned, rose straight out of the sea to miraculous heights; three sleepy little villages snuggled along the shore, and life was a long, uneventful dream of laziness. One day melted into another without so much change as comes from morning melting into afternoon.

No tourist had ever prest his profane foot on its hospitable shore, for the simple reason that Bora Bora could be reached only after days of torture on a leaky schooner no larger than an old shoe. The comfort-loving white man was as unknown as a snowdrift.

Grass huts lay tucked among the trees like so many haystacks, as much a part of the general scheme of things as the brilliant green vines that clambered in such profusion to the tops of the mountains. The disfiguring galvanized iron roof was to be found only on the stores of the practical Chinamen, who relied upon it to catch rain water. The natives were incredibly poor, in our worldly sense. Money there was none. A man's entire wardrobe consisted of a yard of cotton print twisted tightly about his waist. Outrigger canoes lay drawn up on the beach like long, slim fish, giving the impression that at any moment they might return to their own element. A single road led completely around the island. It was excellent enough as a footpath, and there were but three or four vehicles of any sort, and those the two-wheeled carts of the Chinese.

Brown imp-children sported on the shore as naked as the day they were born, splashing in the warm surf, playing on the sun-gold sand, perfect little bronzes of children, who made you realize why the ancient Greeks worshiped mere physical beauty and forgot its higher forms. At night, regular as the sunset, boys and girls gathered beneath the shadowy flamboyant trees to dance their riotous dances. There was a little plaza where several native celebrities had been buried, but the youngsters danced among the tombstones with charming unconcern. Happy, full-throated laughter came from the shadows,

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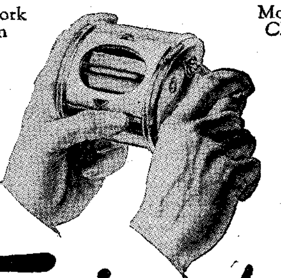


Twinplex Stroppers
FOR SMOOTHER SHAVES

for in Bora Bora love walked naked and unashamed.

Those months on that care-free island will always seem like another existence, as, indeed, they were. Stevenson says somewhere, "the first love, the first sunset, and the first South Sea Island touch a virginity of sense and are memories apart." It was a hard place to leave, to return to the humdrum workaday world of America.

"I knew, of course, that I would go back one day," continues Mr. Sperry. "Lovania, the most famous woman of the South Seas, said, smell once the scent of the tiare Tahiti and you will return from the ends of the earth! Five years later I returned. I had caught the fragrance of the 'tiare Tahiti.' Lovania was right." But what had happened during his absence? This is the story:

I had written my old friends that I was coming, champing at the bit in Tahiti, until I should once more set foot upon Bora Bora. How wonderful that little harbor looked as we rounded the rocky headlands in the treacherous *Jeanne d'Arc*. A crowd was gathered on shore, and I scanned it anxiously for a glimpse of my friends. As we drew nearer I saw many smiling, familiar faces and the air quickened with calls of "E Sperry iti e! Ua hoi mai oe!" (You have come back to us!)

But looking beyond the smiling faces to the wharf I saw a strange sight—a group of automobiles. Seven-passenger motors on Bora Bora! A motorcycle lay near by. A whitewashed barn of a house proclaimed in large letters CINEMA, while lurid posters of Tom Mix and Charlie Chaplin showed me that Hollywood had invaded even this retreat. There were the young bloods drest like tropical Valentinos and girls coiffed à la Negri. Neat wooden bungalows with galvanized-iron roofs perched like roosting chickens on the hillside. The brazen blare of a phonograph came from the distance, and I recognized the strains of "You gotta love your momma every night" . . .

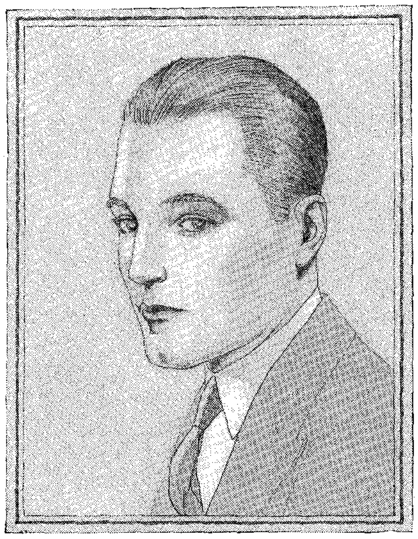
It was the bitterest moment of my life. Gone was the old Bora Bora, the dream-like land of other years. In seeking to repeat an experience, I had lost a possession. What had brought about this change? What had transformed the naked, golden sun-gods and their Junos into a hybrid race drest as a glass of fashion, riding in automobiles?

The answer lay in the lowly vanilla bean, boosted by the faraway Volstead Law, thus:

Prohibition in America resulted, among other things, in an increased demand for soft drinks and soda-fountain concoctions. Vanilla is a favorite and necessary extract. Much of the supply came from various islands of the Pacific, notably those of the Society Group. About this time a blight struck the vanilla of most of the eastern islands lying under the equator. Bora Bora alone was spared.

The price of vanilla jumped overnight from three francs a kilo to one hundred! The islanders awoke one morning to find themselves in much the same position as the man who sees an oil geyser gushing a fortune over his front lawn. They were all millionaires.

And just as a child with a new fifty-cent piece will spend it all on a chocolate eclair



Answering 4 hair questions

that 80% ask

"I WISH I knew what to do for my hair," writes a woman from Fort Madison, Iowa, "it is so *dry* and brittle." On the other hand a Towson, Md., schoolgirl complains that her hair is too *oily*. A gentleman in Newfoundland asks us how to treat *dandruff* and approaching *baldness*.

About 80% of those who write, ask our advice on one of these four hair problems.

Yet these wrong conditions usually yield to intelligent care—to such simple care as the Packer Home Treatments discussed below.

Packer's Tar Soap, the basis of the treatments, is as safe and efficient a shampoo soap as can be made. For over 50 years it has been recommended by physicians, in the care of the hair, scalp and skin.

for DANDRUFF

Authorities find that dandruff is responsible for at least 75% of the cases of falling hair. But dandruff need not result in serious consequences if carefully and properly treated, and treated early. The Packer Method of treatment, based on modern thought, will be found in the booklet which comes with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

for DRY *hair*

Successful shampooing removes the accumulations of surface oil from the scalp. This makes the hair seem dry at first but this dryness is temporary and only noticeable for a day or two. If dryness persists it is probably due to inactivity of the oil glands —a condition requiring special care and treatment. You will find an authoritative treatment for dry hair in the booklet packed with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

for OILY *hair*

Too oily hair is produced by an over activity of the oil glands. A special treatment for oily hair, including hints on the correct way to massage, is given in the booklet packed with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

for FALLING *hair*

For falling hair, we recommend the Packer treatment for dandruff, the most common cause of premature baldness or loss of hair (you will find this treatment in the booklet which comes with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap). If, however, the regular use of this Packer treatment does not stop the loss of your hair, consult your family physician. He may find some underlying cause due to your general health or he may suggest that you see a scalp specialist.

Send 10c for sample and helpful booklet

On receipt of 10c (in stamps or coin) we will send you a generous sample of Packer's Tar Soap and our Manual "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp." This profusely illustrated little book of 32 pages contains dozens of authoritative hints which will give you real help in keeping your hair healthy and young-looking. It gives in great detail treatments for the hair conditions briefly discussed on this page. Fill in the coupon, clip and mail today.

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Each cake in its own metal soap box

Booklet of Treatments

for DANDRUFF
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OILY HAIR
FALLING HAIR

packed with every CAKE

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PACKER'S TAR SOAP

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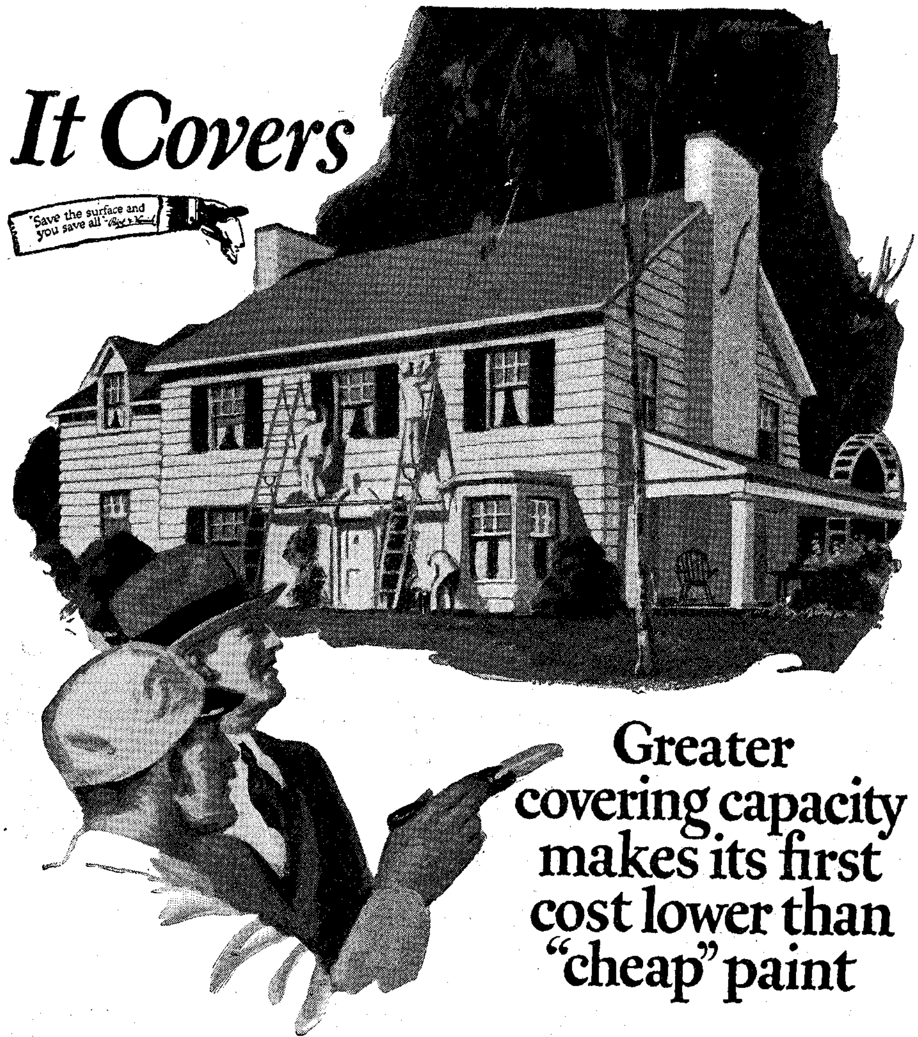
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longer because it is made of highest grade materials, carefully selected, scientifically combined by skilled workers of long experience.

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positively because its smooth, glossy surface is resistant to weather. Its elasticity prevents checking or cracking during temperature changes, consequently preventing moisture, the cause of decay, from getting to the underlying surface.

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Its GREATER PROTECTION saves costly repairs.
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BULLETIN—"PAINTING FOR PROFIT"—FREE. One man cleared $1,300 by painting his house. Another profited by $3,400. Another by $2,000. Read these and other stories in this Bulletin B5. Write to us for it.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

orgy, so these nouveaux riches of the South Seas ordered automobiles, phonographs, sewing-machines, built a motion-picture palace and California bungalows, and drest like Peacock Alley.

It was a startling transformation to have taken place in five short years, and life for the next few weeks moved by in a dream of unreality. I could not reconcile the incongruity of what I saw with what I had known before. Gone were the days of simple pleasures. Who would want to go fishing on the reef when one might buy a case of sardines at the Chinese store? Who would drink the juice of a coconut when rum might be had for the asking? The "lid was off" in Bora Bora. Formerly, not so much as a glass of beer could be bought on its sandy shore, but now champagne flowed like the proverbial water. Every one was gloriously and hilariously drunk from early dawn till dewy eve. My return was the signal for many celebrations. Never will I forget the dinner given in my honor. There were baked beans made and canned by Mr. Heinz; there were frankfurters from Germany, and sardines from Marseilles; spaghetti from Italy and maple syrup from Vermont. Crême de menthe was served in water tumblers, and champagne was followed by cognac and crême de cacao. How unlike the dinner given on a similar occasion in former years, when we had eaten great steaks of raw tuna fish smothered in a sauce made from lime juice and sea water!

Never will I forget my friend Mautaua as he sat that night at the head of the groaning board, drest in a black frock coat and starched shirt-front, sweltering in the tropic night, gloriously happy in his European finery; nor Tapeta, his mountainous wife, seated opposite in salmon satin trimmed with bands of fur. Fur in Bora Bora! Even the children had changed. Each one owned his own bicycle and smoked Lucky Strikes. They discust the respective merits of Douglas Fairbanks and William S. Hart, where formerly they had debated the relative virtues of pearl fishhooks and metal ones.

Every hour of the day and night automobiles plied back and forth up and down the ten good miles of road on the island, their occupants drest to the last minute, gazing neither to the right nor left, decorated from stem to stern, machines and humans alike, with flowers. There were, of course, the ubiquitous Fords, old Maxwells, a Cadillac or two and several Hudsons, as well as a few nondescript pieces of machinery held together by bits of wire and string.

On the beach I noticed a number of good-looking machines rusting into decay. When I asked the reason for this, the answer astounded me. No one on the island had the slightest idea of machinery. When an automobile ran out of oil, or broke one of its vital parts, no one could fix it, so it was abandoned and lay on the beach until disintegration set in. They were of use only as long as they ran.

Having lost his last illusion, Mr. Sperry decided to leave on a schooner due within a few days. He broke the news to his friend Mautaua, who proposed a big feast in his honor—"beans, spaghetti, sausages, sardines."

"No, Mautaua," I interrupted; "if you would like to please me you will give me a feast such as we enjoyed in the old days; porpoise steak and squid and wild pig baked underground in the 'umu.' I can eat sausages in the white man's country."

Mautaua's face fell for a moment. Wild pig meant a journey into the mountains. Porpoise meant a day upon the sea. There would be no "movies" or automobile rides. But he was, after all, still a Polynesian, and a friend's wish was law.

"E pae," he assented. "We will go up into the mountains to-morrow at daybreak and track the wild boar from his lair, you and I and Mapu and Tautu. We will have an old-time 'tamaaraa.' No 'popaa' food in cans, no crême de menthe! The women shall chew kava root and pour on the water and make us a drink fit for warriors."

Mautaua was as good as his word, and early the next morning the party of four climbed the hills with machetes and war clubs, eyes and ears sharpened for trace of the wild pigs that overran the mountains. We read on:

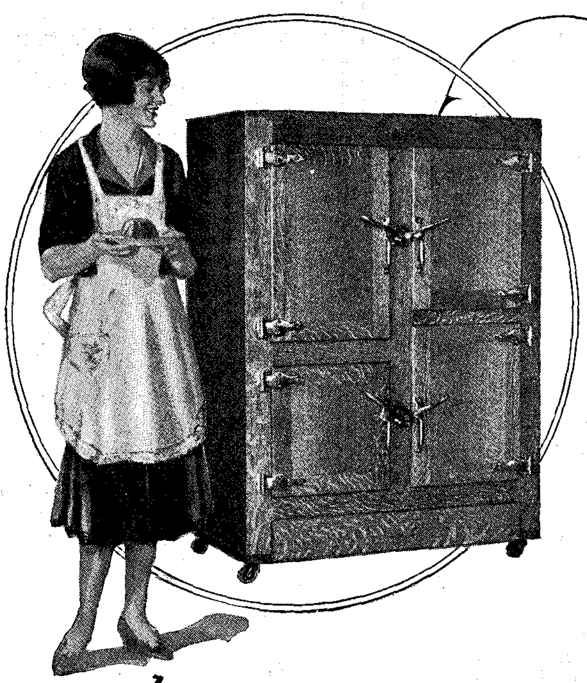
It was hard, grilling work toiling up those precipitous trails, hacking our way through the almost impenetrable jungle, torn by thorns, slipping over damp rocks covered with centipedes. But the reward came in the end. We were on a high, narrow defile in the mountains. On one side of us the wall of rock reared precipitously toward the sky; on the other hand the earth dropt from beneath our feet into a bottomless chasm. It was like looking over into infinity, and I moved hastily back against the overhanging wall of the cliff.

Mautaua was in the lead, a machete and a war-club in hand, and I followed close behind. The two native boys drew up in the rear. Our trail led up to a high plateau, where the wild pigs were said to reside in great numbers. As we turned a sharp bend of the trail, Mautaua drew back with an exclamation of surprize. Looking over his shoulder I saw, not twenty yards away, two wild pigs, noses to the ground, tusks gleaming viciously. They had heard us first, and had stopt for a second to speculate upon this unprecedented invasion of their territory. The next second they were at us. I could see their wicked little blood-shot eyes and tusks flecked with foam.

Mautaua braced himself, war-club in hand. He met the first animal with a beautifully timed blow that fell with a thud between its eyes. The great pig crumpled up and fell over the cliff. The second was not far behind, and this one Mautaua chose to kill with his knife. He even turned to smile as if he were enjoying himself hugely, and the next second, with a skill inherited from a thousand savage ancestors, the knife-blade was brought into action, so beautifully poised and timed that the boar had impaled himself to the bloody hilt. Mautaua's muscled arms seized him, to prevent a similar disappearance over the cliff, and his voice sent up a great cry of victory, a paean of praise to the old gods of the mountain.

The boar was slung on a "purao" pole, and that afternoon, just at sunset, we made our triumphant return to the village. My schooner had arrived during our absence. I would leave at daybreak and no time was lost in preparation for the feast.

The women and children had made ready the "umus," the ovens, while we



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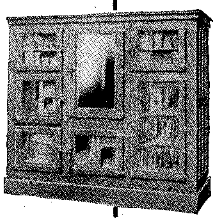
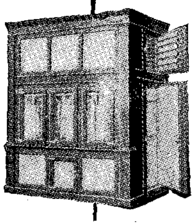
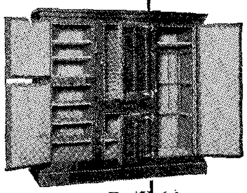
On the refrigerator equipment in the better stores, markets, hotels, restaurants, clubs, hospitals, florist shops and in homes, this nameplate gives positive assurance of foods kept pure, healthful, tempting.



For Grocery Stores



For Markets



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

were away. Fish had been caught. Great bowls of kava were waiting for consumption. Guitars had been restrung and accordions dusted off.

The pig was cleaned in the river. The umu was filled with red-hot stones upon which our animal, wrapt in succulent leaves, was laid and covered with strips of sugar-cane. Then the whole was covered with more leaves and the oven was sealed with earth. Four hours later it was removed, and an odor more appetizing than any other filled the air. It was nearly midnight. The whole village had congregated for the feast, each one bringing a contribution of his own. There were quantities of food, things I had never seen. The island had been combed for fruits; the sea had yielded up of its many edibles; kava flowed freely, and shouts of riotous merriment filled the night air.

Gone were the remembered mannerisms of Hollywood; cast off the clothes of Europe! Accordions wheezed, guitars tinkled; happy, open-throated voices of Polynesians, none so stirring, filled the air. For to-night they were Tahitian again. Mautaua threw himself in to the hulahula, and Tapeta, she of the salmon satin, danced opposite—matching gesture for gesture. Five years dropt away as if by magic, and once more I found myself in the happy breadfruit-groves of Bora Bora.

A conch-shell was blowing in the distance. The eastern sky was streaked with light. My schooner would be sailing soon. I sprang into the center of the performers, essayed a spirited "upaupa," then, under cover of the general excitement, made my way to the wharf. I wanted to leave them before they resumed their civilized manners.

Regret and collapse of the vanilla-bean boom mingle regretfully in the forecast of Mr. Sperry as he gathers his memories about him, throws a reproachful glance at civilization and its soda fountains, heaves a sigh and pens this mournful envoi:

An hour later, huddled on the foredeck of the *Jeanne d'Arc*, I looked shoreward for the last time. I would never return. The joyous shouts of the revelers filled the night air and came clearly across the lagoon, growing fainter and fainter until, at last, they were drowned in the roar of the pounding surf.

Already the value of vanilla is decreasing. New crops have been planted in all the other islands. The market will be flooded. The Bora Bora millionaires will find themselves as poor as of old.

But they won't mind very much. They will be a bit sick after their chocolate-eclair debauch. The automobiles will bleach their bones on the sand; phonographs will rust and break; the "movie" house will fall into decay, and the natives will return to the ways of their ancestors.

But they will never again be the unspoiled children of old. The desire to be seen in fine clothes, to outdo their neighbors and surpass their friends, has entered into their blood. Civilization has left its mark on them.

The Snake has entered the Garden. Eden has fallen.

4-day cruise on the Great Lakes

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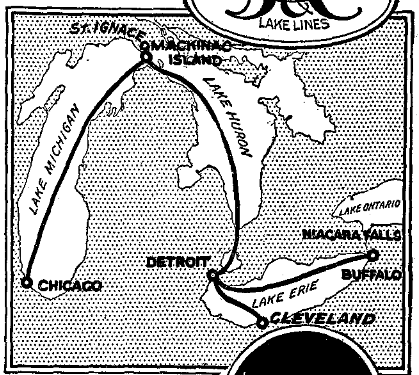

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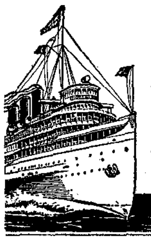

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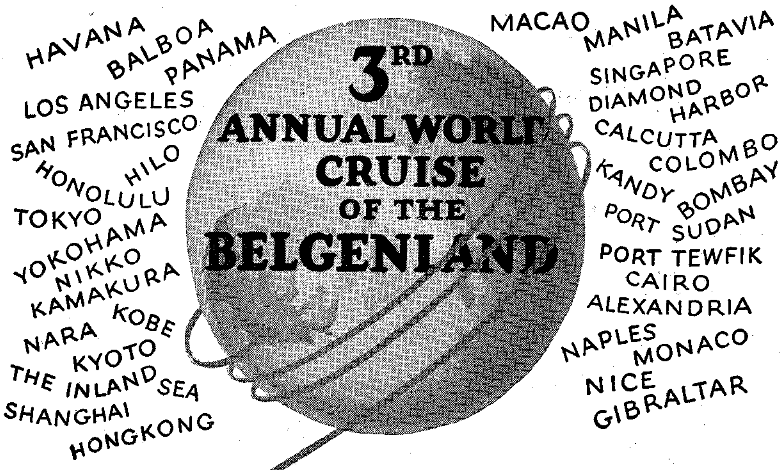
TRAPPING THE RAILWAY CROOKS

"SIXTY-CENT" FLEMING, the railway-station confidence man, is "always sixty cents short of the price of a ticket" and makes a hundred dollars a day thereby, we are told, as "invariably some kind-hearted traveler in the line hands him the sixty cents, or, more likely still, gives him a dollar." Meanwhile, the traveling public is exploited by such ancient tricks as "the piece of jewelry dropt on the floor" or "the coins matched with the third man, who is always a confederate," but these are small affairs, all of them, compared to the game worked upon a young Greek who landed with a few thousand dollars and fell among the railway-station confidence men of his own nationality. According to Mr. John R. Tunis, who has made a study of the problems confronting the railway police, the strangers took their victim into a large terminal, showed him the Information Booth in the center, and suggested that it would make a choice spot for a fruit stand. "As they had papers proving their option on the place for a year, he gladly passed over two thousand dollars," says Mr. Tunis. "The next morning when he went in to open up his new site, it took eight railroad policemen, the Station Master, and a couple of city cops to dispossess him!" Writing in *The Elks Magazine*, Mr. Tunis continues:

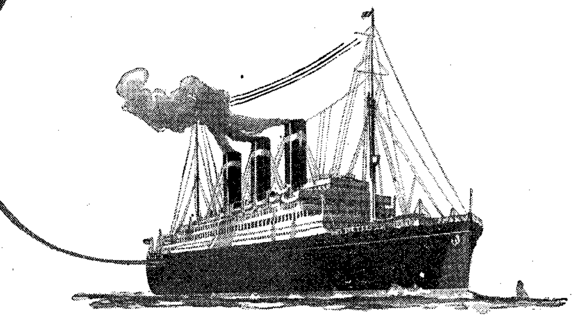
> Did you ever observe the number of public porters hanging about the entrances to the big stations with blue uniforms—if any—and metal badges on their caps? One of these gentry recently met an old couple arriving in a taxicab, and finding they had an hour to wait for the Chicago train, piloted them into the waiting-room, got the old lady a drink of water, and soon discovered that it was their first visit to a large city. Had they yet bought their tickets to Chicago? They had not. So off he went, without, however, asking for any money. They never noticed this.
>
> In twenty minutes he was back, and standing outside the gate, he handed them two long green slips, assured them he was not allowed to go inside, told them their train was already made up, and then collected twice $41.28, the price of a Chicago ticket. They tried to get in, were stopt, and showed their tickets to a guard. They were two long strips of subway tickets worth exactly two dollars!

To prevent these and similar outrages upon the traveling public, a single railroad employs a police force of eight hundred, and Mr. Tunis tells us:

> There is the pickpocket squad working mostly on local trains and around the terminals in the big cities. There is the road squad which works day and night on the limited through trains of the line. There is a gang of uniformed men for special duty, many of whom you can see in blue uniforms around the city stations and there is the freight protection squad who spend their time on freight trains and in yards watching the goods of shippers entrusted to the care of the company while in transit. Besides there is in most forces a squad of men in the office of the Chief who are only sent out in emergencies; a roving squad handling only special breaks or trouble



You haven't begun to live until you've seen the World



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There will be.........................persons in party.
☐ Indicate by X if Grade or High School student. Also mail descriptive travel folders.
Name..
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City and State...

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

caused by some large robbery—the corps d'élite of the railroad police, the sharpest brains on the force put only on the most difficult cases.

The pickpocket squad because of the nature of its work has the kind of duty nearest to that of the average city policeman. Stationed mostly in and around the large terminals they come into touch with the "dip," the "ducket," the "crying widow," the "wire," the "creeper," and the con man of various sorts. Their job it is to protect the traveler from the baggage thief and confidence man who used to infest the large stations of our big railroads. I say, "used to infest," advisedly. The big city terminals are now so well policed that as a rule crooks avoid them.

As the best way of stopping a thief is to stop him before the theft instead of after it, the terminal detective tries to prevent his getting through the gate, for—

Obviously if crooks can be prevented from going on trains, the task of the men en route is vastly lighter and the general public just that much better safeguarded. That's the reason train gates are so closely watched. And the railroad man must also, whenever possible, outwit the thief who makes a business of going through trains in stations. A certain class of thieves get away with bags and suitcases by buying a ticket for the train's first stop and so getting through the gate, or sneaking around to another gate and so working up to the limited train. Then they go through the Pullmans, and when they observe a passenger outside waiting for the departure by taking a smoke on the platform, they pick up his bag and walk into the next car. Just as the train pulls out they drop off. This man is the species of baggage thief.

His great trick, however, is picking up baggage beside a passenger in the station who is buying a ticket, reading a newspaper, or just waiting for trains. Sometimes he picks it up himself, more often he calls a porter, tells him to take it, and then walks off outside to a taxi followed by the porter with some one else's suitcase. Obviously if caught there is no charge that can be made. A mistake has happened. Probably he has left his own worthless bag at your feet. Profuse apologies. You half believe him. You do not wish to prosecute a gentleman who looks like the president of a steel corporation. The bag is all you want, and if you get it back you're satisfied.

It is of course a very different task that the road squad assumes, for it may take them over several thousand miles of railway, and not every train can carry a policeman. However—

Enough trains can carry them to make the crooks wary. And the railroad cop may take a run of a few hundred miles on one train, jump off and board another train in the opposite direction, and then cut back again in an hour or so. Just because the thief finds clear sailing on a San Francisco limited at Omaha doesn't mean that he won't be under surveillance at the next station. And most thieves know this, which is one reason for the astounding decline in robbery on trains in the past few years.

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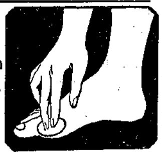

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a hundred dollars, and your Pullman crook is quite ready to make off with one whenever he can. The big men in the game, however, play for higher stakes. There was the famous Stokes case, solved by William J. Daxon, one of the smartest railroad men in the business. He told me himself how he found the thief who stole $73,000 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Stokes between Chicago and Albany.

The job was done early in the run; but the loss was not discovered until the train reached Harmon, New York. The wires buzzed, and Daxon was called over from his home to get on the case at once. As he reached the terminal the train was coming in, and walking down the platform he noticed a colored man in the van of on-coming travelers, seemingly in a great hurry.

"What train did you come in on?" asked the railroad man.

"Number 56," was the answer, proving that he also was a railroad employee. But he declared he was a passenger. Searched, he was found to have nothing. Yet Daxon, working on a hunch, discovered that he had come in on the diner, substituting for another waiter. With nothing definite, however, he was released, and for three weeks Daxon "tailed" him without results. Then he switched off to the man he had substituted for. At the end of six weeks the two met in Buffalo. The next day Daxon caught the suspect cold, pawning some of the Stokes jewels. Over seventy thousand dollars' worth of the gems were recovered, and the two men sent to Atlanta by the quick-thinking railroad man. It was merely a hunch that made him stop the man on the station platform, but it was a hunch worth seventy thousand dollars to his employers.

Pullman car thieves are known as "creeps," and the most gifted of them was a character named Alphonse Cohen. As Mr. Tunis tells us,

> His method was to take berths on the big trains out of Chicago and Denver and pick out likely victims during the hour in the diner. Then he would wait until early morning, slip under the curtains, rifle the clothes and if possible the baggage of his victims, and slip off at the next station. A railroad man trailed him for eight months before getting him cold on a job. Then there was Palmer, the college graduate. Quiet, well-drest, looking the part of big business, he worked Pullman trains in much the same way as Cohen. But his method was far more efficient. He always left a certain sum of money in pocketbooks that he "dipt," and as a result the victim never realized his loss until he had left the train. But one night the detective of a Western road discovered him emerging from a berth after a successful haul. Palmer climbed into his own berth while the detective quietly awakened the passenger and so discovered the theft. Then he went for Palmer. Cornered, Palmer fought, drew a gun, and succeeded in opening the window of his berth and jumping out. He fell into the snow but broke both ankles, and is now recuperating down in Atlanta where the climate is far more suited to pajamas than the bleak stretches of the Dakotas in mid-winter.

The card sharps infest trains, every traveler has heard, and Mr. Tunis cites the case of a millionaire whose trip from Pittsburgh to New York cost something over a hundred thousand dollars, but the

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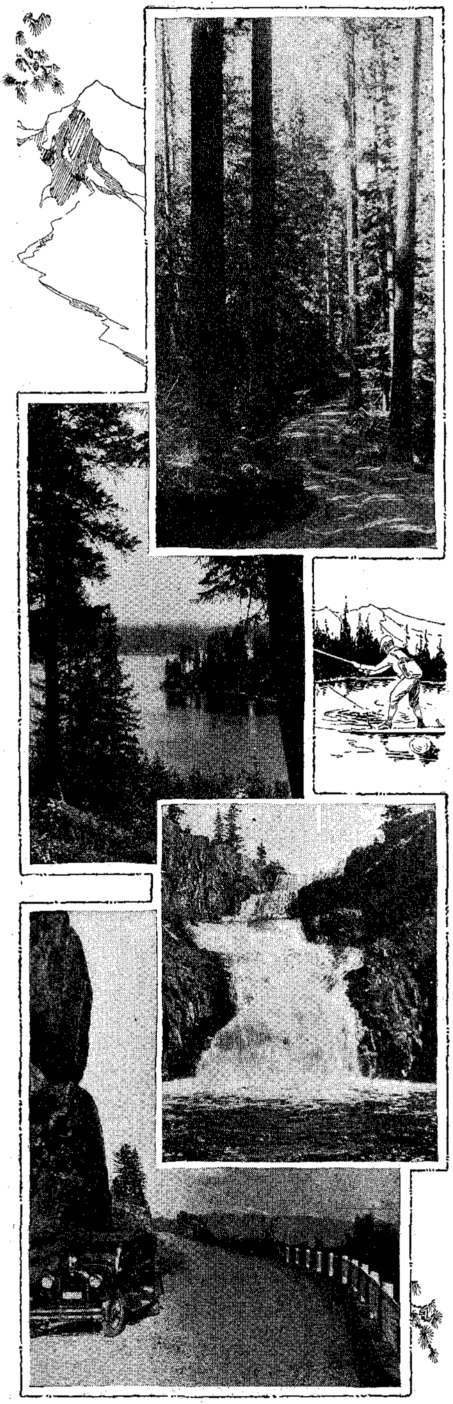

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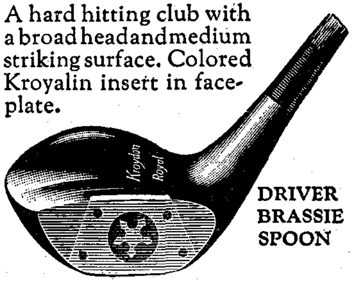

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

telegram game is less familiar. In employing it, we are told, the thief—

> usually works with a pretty girl, seated in a chair car. Halfway through the journey he enters the smoking compartment and calling for a telegraph blank writes out a wire asking for five hundred dollars to be sent to the nearest station. Then he gets into conversation with his neighbor, confesses that he is on his honeymoon, declares that he has spent too much money and is wiring home for more. All the world loves a lover, and on the strength of the telegram which he has given to the porter after showing it around the compartment, he usually has no difficulty in getting fifty dollars "temporarily."

According to Mr. Tunis, the hardest thieves to catch are the freight-robbers, but sooner or later they are caught, for the gang "always comes back." For example,

> Probably the hardest case any railroad has had to solve recently was the famous Perry case. Perry was a wealthy farmer on the Canadian border who led a notorious gang up through the frontier region, rifling freight cars and stealing goods. He and his gang forestalled all capture. They had stolen nearly a quarter of a million dollars' worth of goods, and nearly every road in the country was after them. But they knew how to work, they evaded arrest by jumping around the country, and finally the Chief decided to go to work on the case with his special squad. He grew a two weeks' stubble on his face, and with two men worked up and down the territory where they were likely to appear. Without result. Study and attention to their methods even failed to discover how it was they managed to get into cars, for unlike most gangs they robbed only the fastest moving freights. And they always picked out valuable cars.
>
> Then one night a member of the gang braced a member of the railroad's regular force, and asked for cooperation, promising a large share of the swag. They wanted information about a shipment of skins coming out of Buffalo. They got it, too.
>
> The car was marked, and that night the Perry gang climbed aboard before she left the yards. When she got well out from the city, going at full speed, the gang worked their way forward and, reaching the marked car, flung down a rope ladder which they attached to the platform on the top of the car. On the fast freight it swung out until the robber hung over the track almost at right angles to the door of the car. When it slowed down, however, he managed to slacken the rope and grab the door, pulling himself in. Breaking the seal, he opened the door with the help of two confederates above, and swung inside. The two others lowered themselves down in, and then the shooting began. The Chief and four of his men were hiding in the corners of the car.
>
> Two of the gang were killed, two of the police wounded, but that gang was effectively "busted up." And freight thefts for the year suddenly reduced at a striking rate. Mr. Perry and one friend are still in jail in Atlanta, and their capture was a warning to every freight thief from coast to coast that the railroad police never fail to get their man when he has once broken the seal on a company freight-car.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

PICKING OUT GENIUSES

THE defectives and incompetents among us have now been receiving special notice and care for some time. An editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York) humbly suggests that even more good might result from selecting those of marked ability and giving them individual attention. Who are these "gifted children"? An effort has recently been made to study them in at least one State of the Union, and the results are described in the paper named above. There is a common, tho inaccurate belief, we are told, that brain development of high order is accompanied by physical weakness or inadequacy. In "Genetic Studies of Genius," Terman demonstrates some rather important facts concerning approximately one thousand gifted California children of an intellectual status which would place them in the upper one-half of one per cent. of the school population. This group, scientifically selected from a school population approximating one hundred and seventy-five thousand, was compared most carefully with an unselected group of children of similar age and sex. We read:

> The results indicated that the gifted group is, as a whole, physically superior to the unselected group. In the words of Doctor Moors, "The physical superiority of the gifted group is indicated by the higher average of nutrition and by superior stability, physical and mental." Doctor Bronson likewise reports, "Physically, the gifted child ranked above the average child of the community."
>
> The general physical superiority of these children reflects not merely the value of their heritage, but their superior home environment. It is striking that 29.1 per cent. came from the professional group, that constituted only 2.9 per cent. of the general population; while only 20.2 per cent. were derived from the industrial group, which was represented by 57.7 per cent. of the general population.
>
> Numerous studies have revealed the greater likelihood of superiority in achievement and consequent eminence for children born in the so-called upper social strata. Terman's studies strongly suggest that the offspring of the various social groups evidence marked differences in early childhood, with the implication that the causal factor lies in original endowment rather than in environmental influences.

Study of home environment indicates that 85.1 per cent. of the gifted children probably had favorable home circumstances as compared with 61.8 of the unselected group, while only 8.6 per cent. of the gifted children came from homes with probably unfavorable circumstances, as compared with 24.1 per cent. for the control group. The gifted children evidence the benefits, not merely of original endowment, but of a favorable environment. This holds true also for their general nutrition, their comparative freedom

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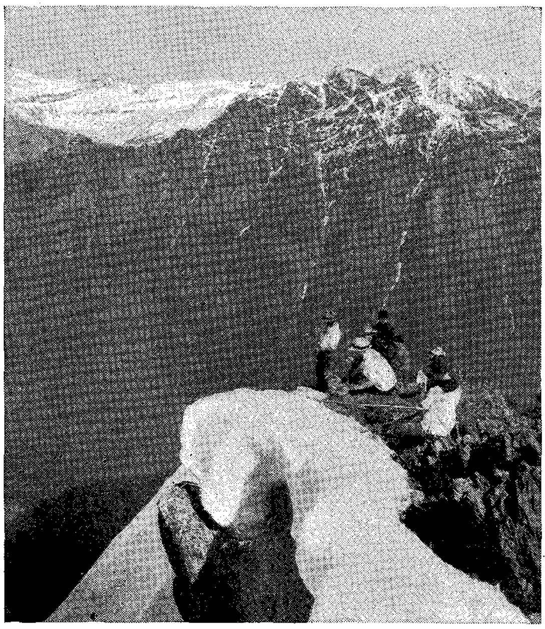

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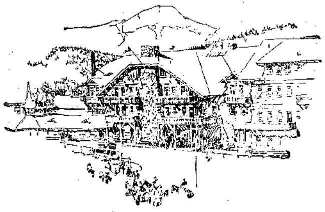

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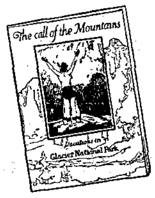
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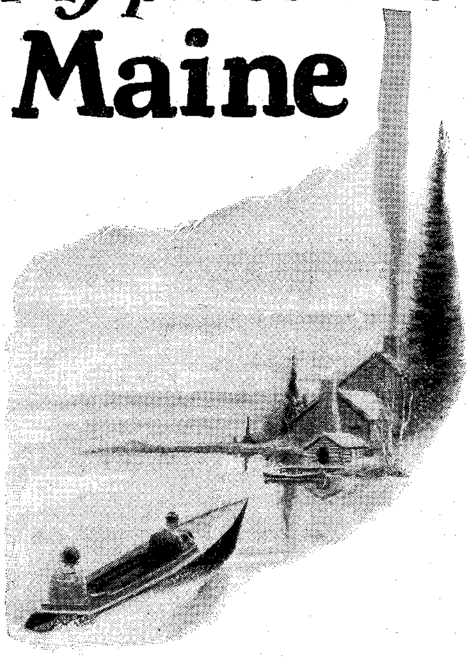

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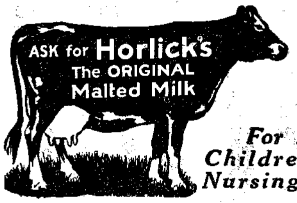

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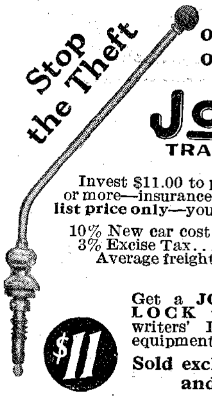

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

from handicaps and the adequacy of care given to their physical needs. The advantages are not in economic status, as the medium family income for the gifted group did not greatly exceed that for the general family in the communities harboring them. To quote further:

> All the evidence contradicts the common opinion that the intellectual, precocious child is weak, undersized or nervously unstable. His deviation from the normal of physical traits is, for the most part, very slight in comparison with his deviation in intellectual and volitional traits. His superiority in physical equipment may possibly be accounted for by environmental influences, but it is impossible to explain his intellectual superiority other than on the grounds of heredity.
>
> From the standpoint of future development the gifted child merits public interest. One of the chief functions of a school system should be the discovery of children possessing outstanding special abilities.
>
> If intelligence holds any promise for the race, it is obvious that the greatest return to man should be derived from the development of the inherent potentials of gifted children. The truth of the "if," however, can only be demonstrated by a generation of follow-up of the achievements, character, productivity, and the social contributions of such children as Terman has called geniuses.

WHAT IS SUGAR?

SCIENCE and common usage frequently conflict in nomenclature; hence many arguments. Such familiar questions as "Is there any sound where there is no ear to hear it?" and "Is a whale a fish?" admit of different answers according to the definition of the words "sound" and "fish." Of the same nature is the query, "Is glucose sugar?" It certainly is to the chemist; but it is not if we limit the word to the cane-sugar commonly found on our tables. Pending Federal legislation, that will formally include glucose under the general term "sugar," is approved by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) in a recent editorial. It says:

> A layman's dictionary defines sugar as a sweet substance obtained by crystallizing the evaporated juices of certain plants. The chemist, on the other hand, has long employed the term to designate a group of carbohydrates having certain resemblances in molecular structure. Sweetness does not form the foremost criterion for his classification. To the untutored person ordinary sugar is essentially sucrose, the carbohydrate obtained most commonly in commercially pure form from the sugar-cane and the sugar-beet. He may recognize other carbohydrates as "sugars," but is accustomed to give them a clearly distinguishing designation, such as milk sugar or malt sugar. He will even specify less refined preparations of sucrose itself by similar appellations, designating the source of the material referred to, as in the case of

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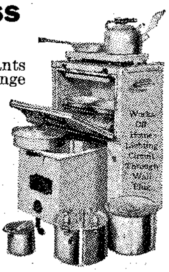

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maple sugar. In the latter instance it is the accompanying "impurities" in the form of maple flavor quite as much as the sucrose that determine the culinary use and the descriptive name. In popular parlance, the expression sugar has also at times been applied by extension to natural substances resembling sugar in taste and appearance but having neither chemical nor physiologic relationships to it.

In contrast with substances directly from natural sources are carbohydrate products prepared through chemical reactions. Prominent among them is glucose, variously designated also as dextrose, grape sugar or corn sugar, which is produced readily by the hydrolysis of starch. Less familiar is the sugar fructose, also described as levulose or fruit sugar, and obtained by the hydrolysis of inulin, which occurs in some tubers. Both glucose and fructose can now be produced in abundance in crystalline form and excellent purity at a low price. Both substances are sweet. According to a recent study, if the sweetness of sucrose is rated as 100, glucose has a value of 74 and fructose of 173. The unique sweetness of fructose and the fact that glucose approaches cane sugar so closely in this respect will come as a surprize to most persons.

Popular prejudice was early developed against the products prepared by hydrolysis of starch and commonly designated as commercial glucose or corn syrup, because of its most common cereal source. The objections have been directed against the circumstance that it is produced by "chemicals," without apparent recognition that the acid employed is necessarily removed before the product is marketed. And glucose has been decried because it is an "artificial" product—without recognition of the fact that glucose is actually derived in the alimentary tract, and that it represents the form in which carbohydrate circulates in the blood. Glucose is thus *par excellence* the physiologic sugar.

With the use of glucose as a food preservative or dietary ingredient, the physician can not find any fault. The debate at present centers about the provisions of the so-called pure-food laws that militate against the application of the term "sugar" to glucose or fructose. It is argued that, since the public is under the impression that every sweet-tasting product derives its sweet taste from cane sugar (sucrose), deception can be avoided only by special notice on the label or by exclusion of other sugars. Legislation involving both requirements is now in force in many places. If a special label is required, the user of glucose (dextrose) is at a distinct disadvantage, since in the public mind such special mention is associated with deleterious substances.

Legislation now under consideration in Congress aims to modify the interpretation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act so that food products shall not be deemed adulterated or misbranded "because of having been preserved or sweetened with an article commonly known as corn sugar, also with an article known as fruit sugar or levulose." From the standpoint of nutrition and health, no reasonable objection can be offered to this proposal. Care should be exercised, however, that the "sanctity" of the labels on food products shall not be violated in any respect lest the way be paved for abuse and fraudulent adulteration. The time has arrived when the public should be fully informed about the physiologic significance of the sugars and the proper place that each may find in the dietary. The manufacturer should abandon

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Monticello Seminary	Godfrey, Ill.
Frances Shimer School	Box 648, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Mary Baldwin College and Seminary	Staunton, Va.
The Birmingham School	Box 109, Birmingham, Pa.
Glendale Jr. College and Preparatory School	Box 1, Glendale, Ohio
St. Margaret's School	Waterbury, Conn.
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Stewart Home Training School	Box C, Frankfort, Ky.
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Colorado School of Mines	Box T, Golden, Colorado
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Ithaca Conservatory of Music	5 De Witt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
The Sargent School	Cambridge, Mass.
Posse-Nissen School	779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
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Anne Tillery Renshaw School of Speech	1739 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

the never wholesome methods of surreptitious practise in the introduction of any sugar in the guise of a "substitute" Glucose no longer needs or deserves to be masked when it appears on the market. Corn sugar and cane sugar may properly become rivals on their intrinsic merits, economically, dietetically and physiologically.

WHAT WE EAT IN DINING-CARS

FEW persons have the faintest conception says *The Railway Review* (Chicago) of the enormous purchases made by railroads in equipping and provisioning their dining-cars. Between forty and fifty million meals are served every year in the dining-cars of sixty of the principal railroads. To begin with, a dining-car costs about $50,000. Thus a carrying charge of at least $3,000 must be assessed against the car every year. The upkeep is another considerable item of cost, and added to this is the expense for linen, silverware, china and glassware. There is heavy breakage, while the linen is subject to unusual wear. We read further:

> A large and well-managed Middle Western road presents these interesting figures on some of the costs of dining-car operation: laundry bill of four cents for every person patronizing the car; crew cost, forty cents for every patron; five cents a meal for fuel and ice; other pertinent items of expense, twenty-seven cents a meal, none of which covers the cost of the food served. The average check is about $1.08.
>
> On long transcontinental runs dining-cars must be stocked with perishable commodities on the assumption that the train will be heavily loaded and a maximum number of persons will require meals. If the train is not heavily loaded, there is an unavoidable loss. Moreover, dining-car service, especially for dinner, requires caring for its customers in a shorter time than in hotels, thus increasing the necessary force in the cars.
>
> The purchase of beef alone for dining-car use aggregates about 8,000,000 pounds yearly. More than 70,000 head of cattle are required. If these were moved all at one time more than 3,500 freight cars would be required, making a train thirty-five miles in length.
>
> In addition to beef, 2,000,000 pounds of ham, 1,750,000 pounds of lamb chops, and 4,500,000 pounds of other varieties of meat are consumed. More than 1,000,000 chickens also are eaten every year by dining-car patrons. The annual meat bill of the dining-car service is approximately $7,000,000. About 4,500,000 pounds of fish are used.
>
> The diners use 2,000,000 pounds of coffee and 500,000 pounds of tea, together worth over $800,000—sufficient to supply one generous cupful to every man, woman and child in the United States.
>
> Two million five hundred thousand pounds of butter are used as well as more than 2,250,000 loaves of bread and 60,000,000 rolls. This means that 135,000 bushels of the wheat farmers' crop are sold to the railroads every year in the form of 30,000

barrels of flour. The cost of the bread and butter alone is close to $2,250,000.

Much fruit of all kinds is used, but apples, oranges and grapefruit predominate. Of the first named, 20,000 barrels, representing the yield of over 4,000 full-bearing trees, are baked, stewed, fried and otherwise made acceptable for dining-car use. Three and a quarter million oranges and a million grapefruit, from the groves of Florida and California, are consumed by this traveling appetite. The fruit the diners use costs approximately $1,500,000.

The traveling public also has a keen appetite for potatoes, about 16,000,000 pounds, or the average yield of 6,000 acres of good farm-land, being consumed every year in the dining-car service.

A whole year's work of 165,000 hens, representing 25,000,000 eggs is contributed to the appetites on railway diners.

Three or four thousand cows work day and night to supply the more than 6,000,000 quarts of milk and cream used in the diners. A reservoir with a capacity of over 200,000 cubic feet, sufficient to float the *Leviathan*, would be required to hold this supply of milk and cream.

Three and a quarter million pounds of sugar is required on the dining-cars every year. If it were all done up in ordinary one-pound packages and were piled in a solid mass, the result would be a wall ten feet high and eight miles long.

The 900,000 quarts of ice-cream consumed annually would be sufficient to supply all the children in the country, between the ages of five and nine years, with a good big cone.

Many tons of fresh vegetables, berries, and small fruits from the truck gardens and farms of the nation find their final market on the dining-cars.

Dining-car losses are not due so much to not charging enough for the meals served, as they are to unavoidable loss in perishable supplies or articles bought and cooked but not used. One of the great Class I railroads lost more than $200,000 last year on its dining-car service, and quite a number of the roads lost more than one-half that amount. Indeed, if any railroad ever has made a profit from its dining-cars the fact has not become a part of the public record.

More Oriental English.—

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THE WHITE PURE SALT

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So this is yaluable tor both Chenees and toreiglers

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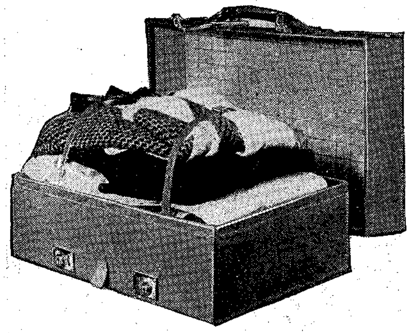
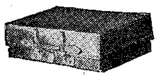
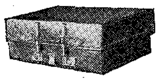
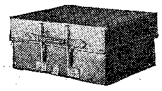
Mistook It for a Brother?—WILL party seen picking up monkey by mistake, between Gongh and Octavia sts., please return and receive reward. Phone Hemlock 988.—*Ad in a California paper.*









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Fits its contents—great or small—with the exact degree of snugness necessary to protect them from crushing or tumbling about.

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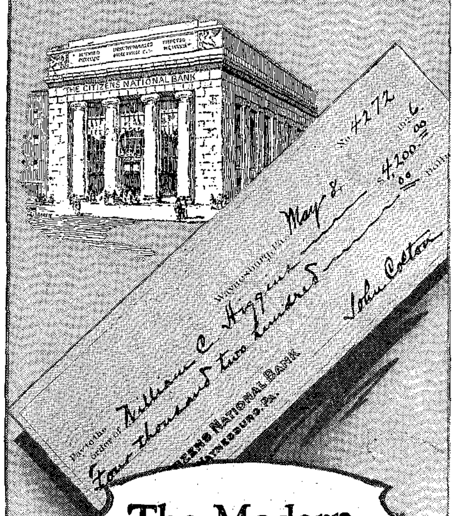
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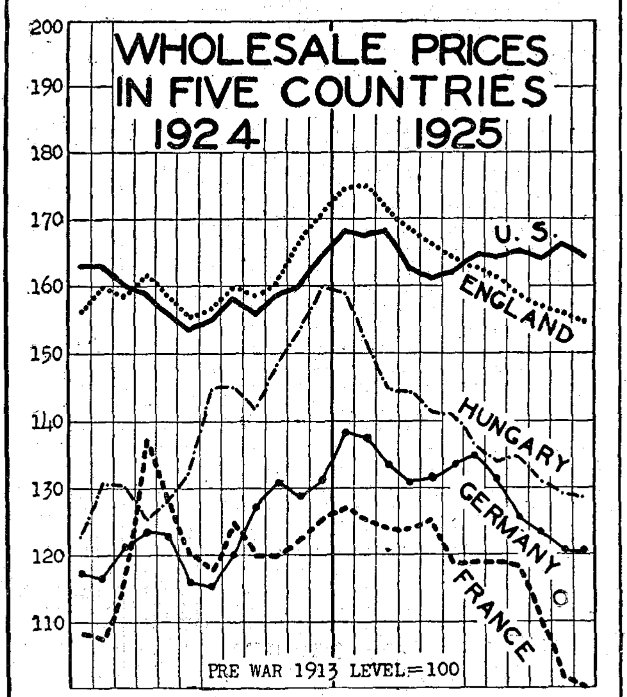
INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE DECLINE IN COMMODITY PRICES

A SHARP decline in commodity prices, and the prediction of many economists that for some time to come the world trend will be downward, have been conspicuous developments of the past month. How far the decline will go and what its ultimate effect on business will be are matters of conjecture, but, notes *The Wall Street News*, "it has already gone far enough to indicate that there was a basis for the recent stock market revaluations." These predictions of a gradual price decline would have occasioned some alarm five years ago, remarks Glenn Griswold, editor of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "but to-day they are interesting exhibitions of commercial frankness and helpful suggestions—nothing more." Continues this financial authority:

> Prof. Irving Fisher's commodity index shows that commodity prices reached their peak in May, 1920, at an average of 247. There was a remarkable collapse after that date, and the average reached 138 by January, 1922. From that point there was an irregular advance, so that the average for 1925 was 159.2. To-day it is 154, and points downward.
>
> Wholesalers and retailers of general merchandise usually are the last people to concede that there is any immediate possibility of a decline in commodity prices. This is true despite the fact that the retailer usually is the last to benefit from a sustained advance in commodity prices, and the last to suffer from a decline.
>
> It is unusual and important that a number of our leading merchants are being freely quoted in the opinion that prices of articles sold in retail stores are due for a long, tho gradual, decline.
>
> This is of interest to merchants and to all who pay store bills, but it is most important to agriculture. For agriculture is not complaining so much of the price it gets for the stuff it takes out of the ground as it is of the price it pays for the articles of manufacture that come to the farm.

In the New York *Journal of Commerce* we learn that "the greater part of the decline in commodity prices since last autumn has been in the price of agricultural commodities." The retail price of foods, for example, has been declining since last November, according to the Department of Labor, until the average of retail food prices is but 60 per cent. above the level of 1913. Last November the average was 67 per cent. above the pre-war level. Wholesale commodity prices in general, we are informed by the New York *World*, are declining both in the United States and in those European countries which have stabilized their currency. To quote *The Wall Street News:*



From the Cleveland Trust Company's *Business Bulletin*

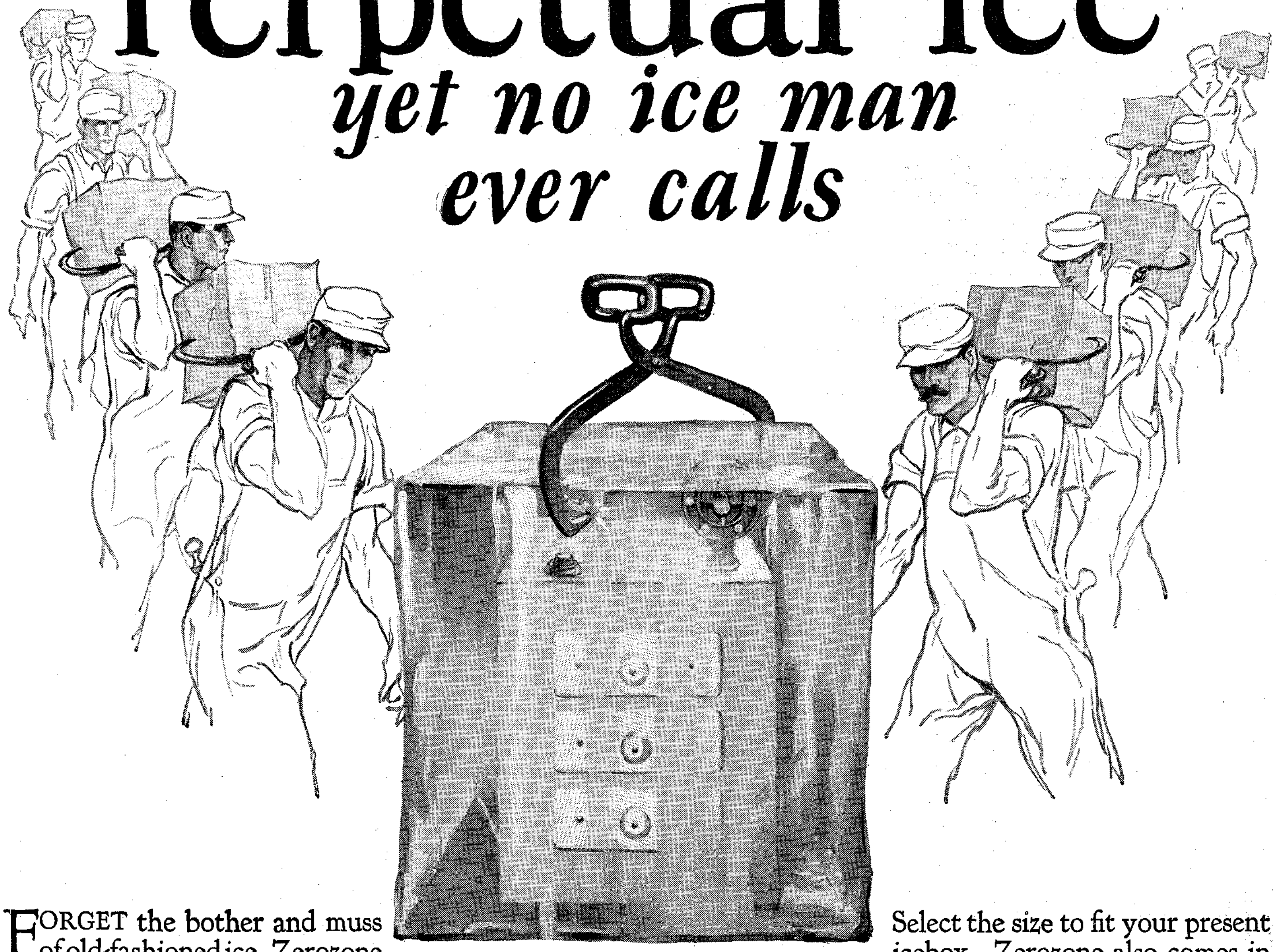
> The drop in commodity prices since the first of the year has been the most consistent of any commodity price movement during the past two years. However, it would be dangerous to draw too sweeping conclusions from a three months' price trend in commodities, or the trend in securities between February 15 and March 31. Even if the general trend in commodities should continue to be downward it would not follow that the wheels would stop, or all security values decline.

In the Cleveland Trust Company's *Business Bulletin*, from which the illustration for this article is taken, we find an article which says, in part:

> In the diagram the solid black line shows the fluctuations of the index number for wholesale commodity prices as compiled by the Federal Reserve Board during 1924 and 1925. The four other lines represent the price movements in England, Hungary, Germany, and France on a gold basis. In all five cases the lines represent the fluctuations of wholesale commodity prices above the pre-war level of 1913, which is represented by the base line of the diagram, and taken as being equal to 100.
>
> In all these countries the general trend of prices at wholesale was upward during 1924, and in all of them except the United States it moved strongly downward during 1925. In this country the forward movement of business was so vigorous in 1925, and the expansion of construction and industry so rapid, that prices were well

Perpetual Ice

yet no ice man ever calls



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Dry cold, without thawing or dripping. No wet; no muss; no trouble. And constant cold at that. There is no danger of food spoilage due to forgetfulness, or delay in ice delivery. Think of the difference to the busy housewife, who now finds more time for other duties and pleasures, through the elimination of one more needless household task. The cost is only a few cents a day.

Like a cake of ice that never melts, Zerozone goes right into your present icebox.

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Dependable, economical, and operated from any light socket.

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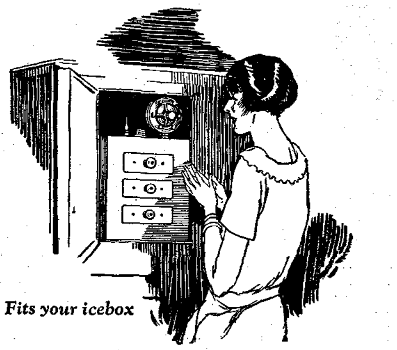

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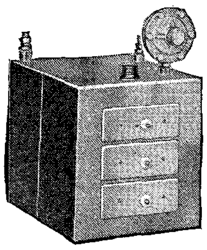

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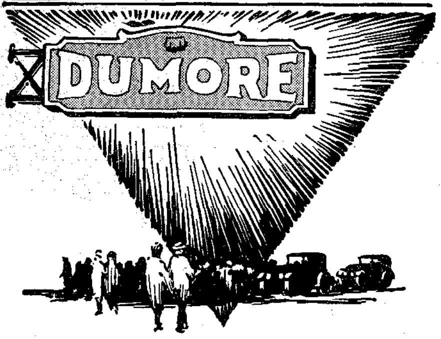

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

maintained despite the general decline that was going on in other commercially important countries.

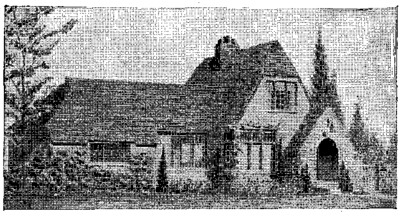
This condition appears to be changing. Our prices are now so much higher than the corresponding prices in other countries that foreign goods are beginning to flow in over our tariff barriers. Moreover, the prices of a good many of our important products are determined by conditions in world markets, and while these prices have been falling, those of manufactured goods for domestic consumption have been firm or rising. In recent months the disparities produced by these conditions have become too great to be maintained, and now our general price level is falling.

It now seems likely that the condition illustrated in the diagram will prove to be the most important single factor in determining the course of general business in this country this year. Prices in other important commercial countries are relatively lower than they are here, and they have been falling rapidly during the past year, while ours have remained high. Now a movement that is reducing the difference is well under way, and it seems likely that it will continue for some months to come. If this takes place general business will moderate its rapid pace, industrial profits will tend to be rather less than they were in 1925, and the recent decline of prices in the stock market will be justified by developments in trade and manufacturing.

WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS GO

INTERESTING figures regarding the occupations and destinations of immigrants under the existing quota law have been gathered by the Cambridge Associates of Boston and published in their *Daily News Service*. The result of the new law is shown most strikingly by the fact that during the five-month period ending December 1, 1925, the country suffered a net loss, according to the Department of Labor statistics, of 14,522 common laborers. As far as occupations are concerned the largest net gain was in servants. Of the professional class, engineers, teachers, electricians, clergymen and physicians predominated, while the skilled labor class showed substantial gains in bakers, butchers, dressmakers, iron and steel workers, machinists, and masons. The Cambridge Associates offer this brief explanation:

> Skilled artizans and tradesmen, as well as farmers, show large gains and tend to settle in those States where industrial and agricultural activity is the greatest. The State of New York leads with a net gain of 15,948, with the State of Michigan second with 11,556, doubtless due to a large extent to the attraction of the automobile field. Other States which stand at the top of the list as a permanent place of residence for immigrants are Massachusetts with 9,638; Illinois, 6,140; Texas, 5,775; California, 5,479; New Jersey, 3,969; and Pennsylvania, 3,942. States showing gains of less than a hundred of alien population include Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wyoming.



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 21.—All Rome celebrates the birthday of the city, Colonial Day, Labor Day, and Gala Day with civic ceremonies, colonial parades, trade-union celebrations and sports, the great pageant being witnessed by the King, Premier Mussolini and members of the Cabinet.

April 23.—The French Government decides not to insist that the debt-funding agreement with the United States be made dependent on German reparations payments to France, according to a Paris dispatch.

More rioting breaks out in Calcutta, India, between Mohammedans and Hindus, and twelve people are killed and eighty-two injured.

April 24.—The Russo-German treaty, guaranteeing the reciprocal neutrality of the two Powers in the event of either being attacked by another nation without provocation, is signed in Berlin by Foreign Minister Stresemann and M. Krestinsky, the Russian Ambassador.

April 25.—Reza Kahn Pehlevi, who rose from private in the Army to become the country's dictator, crowns himself Shah of Persia, in the presence of accredited representatives of the foreign Powers and Cabinet ministers.

Sporadic rioting between Mohammedans and Hindus continues in Calcutta. Four more die of injuries received in previous rioting, and the number of injured is put at 200.

April 26.—The total British governmental expenditures for the coming year will be £812,062,000, according to estimates of Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill, while the revenues are expected to reach £813,477,000, showing an estimated surplus of £1,415,000.

April 27.—Machine-guns are brought into play to quell the rioting in Calcutta, India, between Hindus and Mohammedans. The official list now shows a total of 43 killed and 373 wounded.

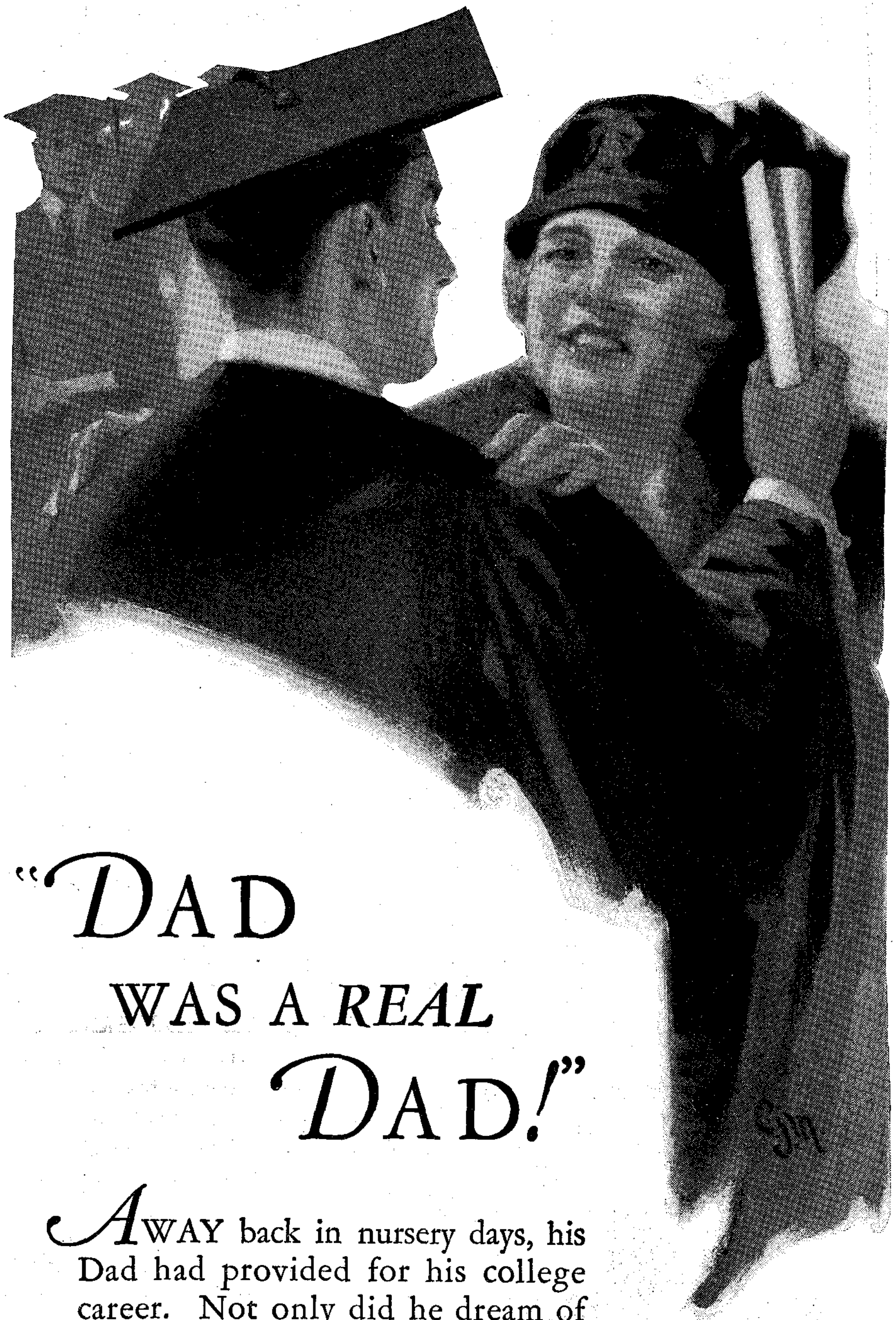
DOMESTIC

April 21.—The Senate approves, 54 to 33, the $2,000,000,000 Italian debt settlement, Senator Reed of Missouri changing his vote from no to aye so that he could move to reconsider.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in New York, holds that seizure of rum vessels beyond the three-mile limit is illegal, as Congress has enacted no statute which would make the twelve-mile rum treaties with several nations permitting such seizure binding on the United States.

In the liquor hearings before the Senate subcommittee A. E. Bernsteen, the United States Attorney for the northern district of Ohio, testifies that crime in his district is decreasing under Prohibition, and that the introduction of light wines and beer would increase the violation of the law. Father J. J. Curran of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, contradicts the recent statement of Father Kasaczun of Sugar Notch, Pennsylvania, that there is drunkenness and debauchery among the Pennsylvania miners and their families, and says that they are sober and law-abiding.

April 22.—According to figures compiled by Judge Marcus Kavanaugh of the Criminal Court of Chicago, the chances of a person committing deliberate murder being executed for that crime in America are only 1 in 110.



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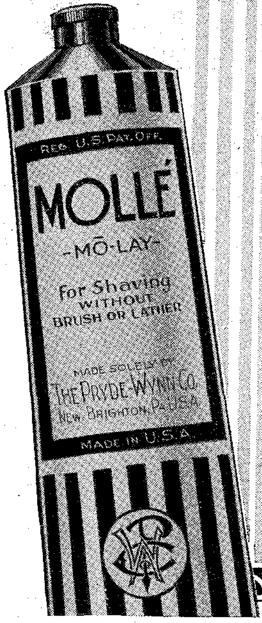
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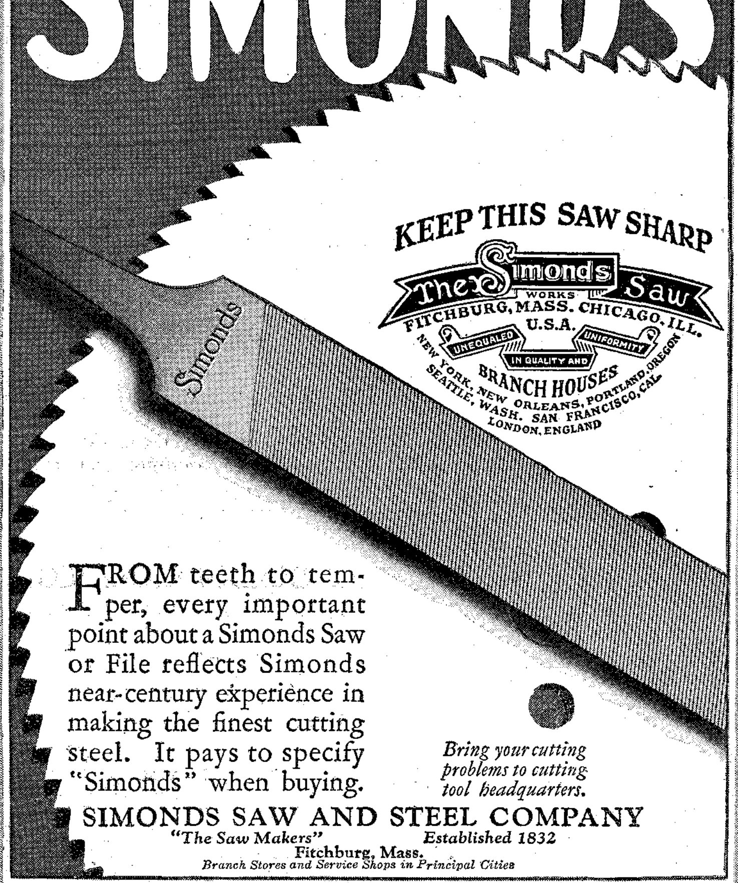
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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, Superintendent of the National Temperance Bureau, tells the Senate subcommittee on liquor hearings that a return to beer and wine would be "most deplorable," and J. Pat Murphy, a former bartender, says that Prohibition has brought great improvement to the West Virginia and near-by mining fields.

April 23.—The Senate refuses, 43 to 24, to reconsider its vote approving the Italian debt settlement.

Joseph Pennell, the widely famed artist, dies at his hotel home in Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year.

The Illinois State Democratic Convention indorses the beer and light wines plank of George E. Brennan, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

Mayor William E. Dever of Chicago, testifying before the Senate subcommittee on Prohibition, says that the bootleggers have been driven outside of Chicago's city limits, but that conditions demand patient and intelligent study of the whole liquor problem.

April 24.—Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley of New York denies the application of Joseph Lewis, Free Thinker, for a mandamus to compel discontinuance of the practise in White Plains, New York, of excusing pupils in the public schools for thirty minutes one day a week to attend religious instruction.

Russell Lee Post, chairman of the Yale *Daily News*, and Greeley Sturdivant, managing editor of the publication, say before the Senate subcommittee on Prohibition that liquor is easily obtainable at Yale University, and that student sentiment is against the Volstead Law.

The Y. W. C. A., in convention in Milwaukee, votes, 1,174 to 199, to extend the voting membership to others than Protestant Evangelicals, but makes the new rule optional with each association.

A committee of seventeen investigators, including a Jewish rabbi and members of the Congregational and Methodist Churches, assert that President Calles of Mexico is not inspired by anti-religious motives, but seeks to improve the spiritual and material welfare of the people, and recommends that the United States keep "hands off."

April 25.—The American Association of University Professors urges in a report appearing in the bulletin of the association that college football be reformed, on the ground that as the game is now conducted it gives opportunity for drinking, gambling, and dishonesty.

April 26.—The Senate ratifies, 55 to 20, the Belgian debt settlement for a total of $727,830,500.

Senator Cummins, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, introduces a bill empowering the Prohibition Commissioner to issue "such regulations as may be necessary" to enforce the Volstead Law.

Mrs. John M. Hanna, of Dallas, Texas, is elected President of the National Y. W. C. A., meeting in Milwaukee.

April 27.—The Mellon-Andrews bill, separating the dry unit from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and placing dry enforcement directly under the Secretary of the Treasury, is passed by the House, 194 to 6.

The Y. W. C. A. adopts a resolution opposing any action to weaken the Eighteenth Amendment.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

answer, reply, response.—"E. D. M.," Edmond, Okla.—"A verbal *answer* is a return of words to something that seems to call for them, and is made to a charge as well as to a question; an *answer* may be even made to an unspoken implication or manifestation; see *Luke* v, 22. In a wider sense, anything said or done in return for some word, action, or suggestion of another may be called an *answer*. The blow of an enraged man, the whinny of a horse, the howling of the wind, the movement of a bolt in a lock, an echo, etc., may each be an *answer* to some word or movement. A *reply* is an unfolding, and ordinarily implies thought and intelligence. A *rejoinder* is strictly an *answer* to a *reply*, tho often used in the general sense of *answer*, but always with the implication of something more or less controversial or opposed, tho lacking the conclusiveness implied in *answer;* an *answer*, in the full sense, to a charge, an argument, or an objection is adequate, and finally refutes and disposes of it; a *reply* or *rejoinder* may be quite inadequate, so that one may say, 'This *reply* is not an *answer*'; 'I am ready with an *answer*' means far more than 'I am ready with a *reply*.' A *response* is accordant or harmonious, designed or adapted to carry on the thought of the words that called it forth, as the *responses* in a liturgical service, or to meet the wish of him who seeks it; as, the appeal for aid met a prompt and hearty *response*. *Repartee* is a prompt, witty, and commonly good-natured *answer* to some argument or attack; a *retort* may also be witty, but is severe and may be even savage in its intensity."—Fernald, *English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions*.

calendar.—"C. A. W.," Boulder, Colo.—The changes in the calendar by the Romans were so numerous before the introduction of the Julian calendar that it is almost impossible to determine the number and extent. The most detailed discussion of the Roman calendar that we know of is to be found in "A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," edited by William Smith, revised by Charles Anthon. This book was published originally by Harper & Brothers some sixty years ago, but if you can locate a copy of it, you will find it of extreme interest to a student of antiquity. The editors of it have very painstakingly followed out the numerous changes in the calendar so far as possible, but do not record any instance where such an extensive readjustment as from September to March occurred. The most extensive appeared to have been that by Julius Cæsar at the introduction of the Julian calendar when, in order to reconcile the seasons with the calendar, it was necessary to add forty days to that year.

dietitian, dietician.—"F. M. McC.," Las Cruces, N. Mex.—These forms are used interchangeably; some medical authorities use one and some the other. Both spellings are recorded in the dictionary. The form *dietetician* is rarely seen, but *dietetist*, *dietist*, and *dietarian* are other variants, rapidly giving way to the first two forms.

every, everybody, every one.—"E. R.," West Concord, Minn.—*Every* as a pronoun when used for *everybody*, otherwise *every one*, is often a plural, the absence of a singular pronoun of the common gender rendering this violation of grammatical concord sometimes necessary.

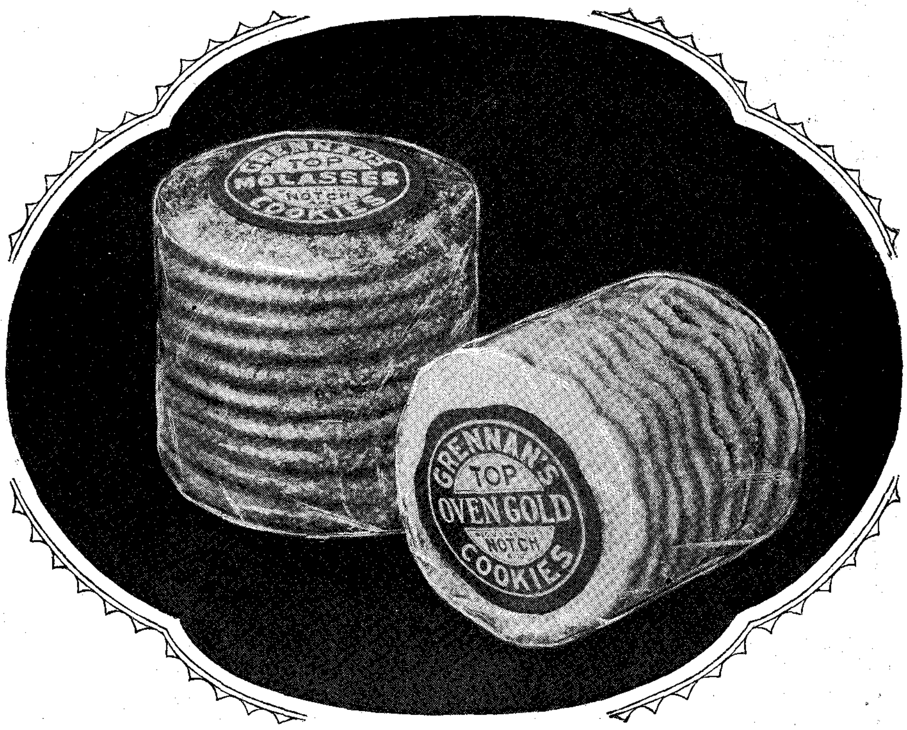
As long ago as 1870 Dasent, in his "Eventful Life," wrote: "*Every one* had made up *their* minds that I was to be one thing and I came out another." But long before him the form *everybody* was used by Sidney (1580) in his "Arcadia," II, 156; "Now this king did keep a great house, that *every body* might come and take *their* meat freely." Away back in 1620 in "Hoeræ Subsec" we have: "To take upon him the disciplining of *every body* for *their* errors." Further, two hundred years later Byron wrote: "*Every body* does and says what *they* please." In 1866 Ruskin, a past master of English, in his "Ethics of the Dust," wrote: "*Everybody* seems to recover *their* spirits."

These are sufficient literary support to justify the dictum referred to above—the absence of a singular pronoun of the common gender renders this violation of grammatical concord sometimes necessary, for both sexes are included in this pronoun.

morning, noon, night.—"G. R. C.," Washington, D. C.—*Morning* is the early part of the day, generally speaking, between dawn and noon; *afternoon*, that part of the day between noon and sunset, and *night*, the period during which the sun is below the horizon, and does not illumine the place; the period of darkness that alternates with daylight.

relay.—"E. R. R.," Woodcliff, N. J.—The parts of this verb are *relay*, *relayed*, and *relaying*.

renaissance.—"W. T. L.," Plankinton, S. Dak.—This word may be pronounced either *ra-ne″ sans′*—first *a* as in *final*, *e* as in *prey*, second *a* as in *art*, *n* with a nasal sound; or *ren″e-sans′*—first *e* as in *get*, second *e* as in *prey*, *a* as in *art*, *n* with a nasal sound.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Fair Bostonian Astray.—BOSTON female, 148019; whoever is holding her had better notify 74 Eastman avenue, Kearns.
—*Ad in a Rochester paper.*

Unmolested Nothingness.—There was an empty bedroom not far from the safe but nothing in it was disturbed.—*From a robbery report in the Newark Evening News.*

So's Your Old Man.—
EVIDENCE IS GIVEN FOR BELIEF
LAND EXISTS NORTH OF POLE
—*Headlines in a New Bedford paper.*

Rushing the Season.—TRAVELER—"I want to buy a toothbrush."

STOREKEEPER—"Sorry, brother, but our line of summer novelties ain't in yet."—*Life.*

Mutually Exclusive.—"Well, Pat, do the twins make much noise nights?"

"Noise! Shure, each wan cries so loud yez can't hear the other."—*Boston Transcript.*

More or Less?—The Kiwanis plan to give an emblem of honor to each girl whose skirt hangs not less than twelve inches from the ground. And they want every schoolgirl to have a badge.—*From a Chicago dispatch in a Providence paper.*

An Orthodox Beginning.—SHE—"I hear you are a great artist."

HE—"I hope to be. I've only just started."

SHE—"What are you doing?"

HE—"Well, I'm living in a studio and growing whiskers."—*Punch.*

Scrambled Inventions.—BRIDE (over the telephone to hubby)—"Oh, honey, can't you come home right away? I've mixed the wires in some way. The radio is getting covered with white frost, and the electric ice-box is singing 'Way Out in Kansas.'"—*Union Pacific Magazine with acknowledgment to "Exchange."*

Praying at the Parson.—Scene—Wesley Chapel. Occasion—The prayer-meeting after the first evening service conducted by the new minister. Extract from the prayer of Brother Smith: "Lord, we do not know whether our new minister can take a hint, but thou knowest that our last minister was not much of a visitor."—*Methodist Recorder.*

Bossy's Philosophy.—
THE CALF—
Mother, it's nice to be a calf
And all day romp and jump and laugh.
Just watch me skip and gallop—WOW!
I do not want to be a cow
And staid and quiet be like you
And never say a thing but "Moo!"

THE COW—
It's nice to be care-free and wild,
And shout and play all day, my child;
But use your calf's brains, I appeal!
A calf becomes a cow—or veal.
Wouldst be a cow, my darling, OR
Veal cutlets in a butcher store?
—*Farm and Fireside.*

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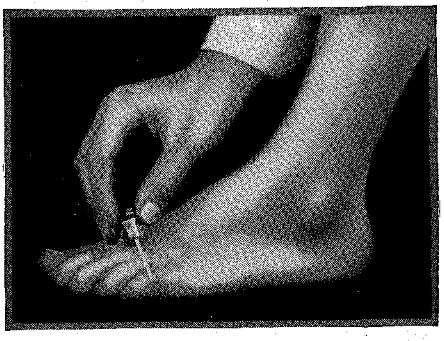

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